REGISTERED No. 17—1874.

The Bombay Gazette.

NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1874.

[illegible] ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements [illegible] relating to [illegible] as Small Sales, [illegible], Wanted of Servants Required, [illegible], Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

The scale [illegible] will be as follows:—

[illegible] Rs. 1 0
Each succeeding line [illegible] 8 As.

All Advertisements [illegible] Nonpareil, or the smallest type, [illegible] the inch.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY [illegible]

The s.s. [illegible], Commander, J. H. [illegible], [illegible] on SATURDAY, the [illegible]

[illegible]

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE [illegible]

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY [illegible]

[illegible]

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited) [illegible] every FRIDAY, and [illegible] every MONDAY.

The s.s. "BOMBAY," [illegible] Commander J. R. Gatis, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 9th October 1874, at [illegible]

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ZANZIBAR, DIRECT; THENCE TO COMORO, MAYOTTE, NOSSI-BE, AND MOJUNGA IN MADAGASCAR, CONNECTING AT ZANZIBAR WITH THE STEAMER OF THE UNION COMPANY [illegible] DELAGOA BAY [illegible]

THE British India Steam Navigation Company, [illegible] the s.s. CORONADA, [illegible] Commander R. P. [illegible], [illegible] on the 16th October 1874 [illegible]. For Freight and Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 26th September 1874.

HARBOUR STEAM FERRIES.

STEAM FERRIES (under Contract with Government).—STEAM FERRY BOAT [illegible]

[illegible]

CHILDREN under [illegible] years half fare, under 3 years free.

PERSONAL LUGGAGE [illegible]

EXTRA LUGGAGE [illegible]

[illegible]

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street.

[illegible] STEAM FERRY (under Contract with Government). [illegible]

[illegible]

J. A. SHEPHERD.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Company's Steamers will be despatched with H. M.'s Mails as follows:—

S.S. [illegible], [illegible] Tons, October 17th, in combination [illegible]
S.S. HYDASPES, [illegible]
S.S. BOMBAY, [illegible] Southampton
S.S. [illegible] November [illegible]

Passengers to [illegible], Gibraltar, and Southampton [illegible] are only [illegible]

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried [illegible] from Suez to Alexandria.

[illegible]

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, [illegible] October 1874.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On [illegible] the [illegible] Oct. 1874, at 2 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. DELHI, [illegible] Tons and 400 H. P., Captain G. [illegible], will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no Cargo will be allowed on any [illegible] which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Saturday, the 3rd Oct. 1874.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 21st September 1874.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steam Ship PARAENSE, 1,660 Tons, Captain [illegible], will leave on or about the Seventh of October. She has first-class Cabin accommodation and Dining Saloon on deck.

FARE......Rs. 500.

Apply to
KING, KING, & Co.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY,
VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA [illegible] and BOMBAY on the 1st [illegible] of each month.

PASSENGERS, RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

[illegible]

Children under 3 years free of charge. Children not above [illegible]

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

ARABIA [illegible] on [illegible]DAY, 1st November 1874.
"INDIA" [illegible] TUESDAY, 1st December 1874.

[illegible]

For [illegible] and information as to rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 8 Hummum Street.

Bombay, [illegible] 1874.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE AND CO.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the [illegible] instant, Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their [illegible]

[illegible]
Jaconets.
[illegible] T Cloth, 9 lbs.
Country-made Grey T Cloth, [illegible]
[illegible]
Cases Coloured Prints.
[illegible] China Satins.
A few Samples of Glass and Earthenware.
A few Bundles of Mule, Water, and Turkey Red Twist.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

Bombay, [illegible] 1874.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA,

The best remedy for
ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION,

and the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for Ladies, Children, and Infants; and for [illegible]

DINNEFORD & CO.,
CHEMISTS, LONDON,

And of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World. [illegible] Dinneford's [illegible]

Agents—TREACHER & Co., Bombay, Byculla, and Poona.

SHACKLETON & Co.,
EXPORT PROVISION MERCHANTS,
45, BOTOLPH LANE,
AND
3, GROCER'S HALL COURT,
LONDON.

REAL YORK HAMS,
PRIME WILTSHIRE BACON,
CHESHIRE, CHEDDAR, [illegible], STILTON, and [illegible] CHEESES, &c., &c.

[illegible] must be accompanied by remittances or references to first-rate London Houses.

VAUGHAN-JONES' "STANDARD" GINGER BRANDY
AND
ORANGE BITTERS.

Quantities as supplied to the Gold Coast Expedition.

These celebrated Cordials are the "very thing" for hot climates.

Manufactured and bottled under REVENUE INSPECTION in London, and protected [illegible]
The [illegible] "STANDARD" CHERRY BRANDY, &c. to be had of all Dealers, and Wholesale (only) at
5, WATER LANE, LONDON.

Ask for VAUGHAN-JONES'S.

J. & E. ATKINSON,
WHOLESALE AND EXPORT PERFUMERY, AND FANCY SOAP MANUFACTURERS,
24, OLDBOND STREET, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1799.

EXHIBITION PRIZE MEDALS.

LONDON......1862—PRIZE MEDAL.
PARIS.........1867—ONLY SILVER MEDAL.
CORDOVA....1872—ONLY MEDAL AWARDED.
LIMA..........1872—THE SILVER MEDAL.
VIENNA......1873—GRAND MEDAL—"PROGRESS."

ATKINSON'S CELEBRATED WHITE ROSE AND OTHER PERFUMES.
ATKINSON'S CELEBRATED EAU DE COLOGNE.
ATKINSON'S CELEBRATED BROWN WINDSOR SOAP, &c.

N.B.—All Perfumes, Lavender Waters, Eau de Cologne, &c. manufactured "in Bond," and shipped duty free at great reduction.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

CAUTION.—Many spurious imitations are now sold of Messrs. J. & E. ATKINSON'S Goods; orders should therefore be sent direct or through commission houses of repute. Their goods are kept by all respectable dealers throughout the World.

Wholesale Agents in Bombay..........D. S. KEMP & Co.

PETROLEUM LAMPS!
LAMPS. LAMPS.
WRIGHT AND BUTLER,
MANUFACTURERS AND EXPORTERS,
BIRMINGHAM.

Table, [illegible], and Station Lamps and Lanterns of all descriptions. Chandeliers, Brackets, &c. in great variety.
Lamps fitted with American or any other description of Burner. Patentees of the celebrated

"ECLIPSE"—NO CHIMNEY BURNER!

[illegible]

F R A U D.

On the 27th June 1866, MOTEEWALLAH, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the

LABELS
OF Messrs. CROSSE AND BLACKWELL,

London, and was sentenced, by Mr. Justice Phear to
TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT,
and on the 30th of the same month, for
SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES
bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE and BLACKWELL'S, [illegible] was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Sealdah, to
TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

CAUTION.—Any one selling *spurious Oilmen's Stores*, under Crosse and Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine [illegible] carefully upon taking delivery of [illegible], and to destroy [illegible] when emptied. The [illegible] Manufactures, the Corks of which are all branded with Crosse and Blackwell's name, may be had [illegible] in India.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT constituting the BISHOPRIC of BOMBAY, with the Letters Patent and other Documents relating to the same. Price RUPEES THREE.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TOWN HALL.

SIGNOR INZOLI'S
SECOND GRAND EVENING CONCERT
ON
THURSDAY, 8TH OCT. 1874,
[illegible]
SEVERAL DISTINGUISHED AMATEURS OF BOMBAY.
Concert to commence at 9 o'clock.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Reserved Seats [illegible]
Family Tickets, to admit Three [illegible] 10
Unreserved Seats [illegible]
Back Seats [illegible]

Tickets may be obtained of Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

PROGRAMME.

PART I.

GLEE..........[illegible]......*Bishop.*
Members of the Glee Club.
QUARTETTO......[illegible]......*Flotow.*
Soprano, Mez. Soprano, Tenor, and Baritone.
SCENA ED ARIA......Il Talismano [illegible]......*Balfe.*
Baritone Solo.
PIANO SOLO......Bonnie Scotland [illegible]......*Brisson.*
Lady Amateur.
ROMANZA......[illegible]
Soprano Solo.
DUETTO (by desire)...Io vivo e T'amo......*Campana.*
Mez. Soprano e Baritono.

PART II.

ARIA DI CHIESA......Pieta Signore......*Stradella.*
Tenor Solo.
FLUTE SOLO......Fantasia Barbiere di Siviglia...*Tulou.*
DUETTO......[illegible]......*Gabussi.*
Soprano e Mez. Soprano.
PIANO SOLO......The Last Rose of Summer......*Thalberg.*
Lady Amateur.
GRAND DUETTO......La Favorita......*Donizetti.*
Mez. Soprano e Tenor.
CHORUS......[illegible] Soldiers' Chorus, Faust......*Gounod.*
Members of the Glee Club.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s.s. MARINA, arrived from LIVERPOOL, are requested to SEND their BILLS of LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS for our inspection and countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS.

No Claims for damage or short delivery will be admitted under any circumstances unless passed by the Captain before departure of the Vessel.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents s.s. Marina.

Bombay, 5th October 1874.

TILL further Notice the OFFICES of the SUB-REGISTRARS of MANDVEE and BHOOLESHWAR will REMAIN in the General Registry Office Building, Meadow Street, Fort.

BYRAMJEE DADABHOY,
Registrar of Bombay.

Bombay, Registry Office, 5th October 1874.

MATHERAN CLARENDON HOTEL is OPEN.—Mr. De SOUZA begs to inform Visitors to Matheran, that he has built a very Spacious Bungalow attached to the Hotel, which besides the advantage of a comfortable accommodation, presents a beautiful and distinct view of Bombay. There are three separate Bungalows, besides the above, which are commodious and very convenient for Families.

TERMS—MODERATE.

BOMBAY FOOTBALL CLUB SPORTS.—In addition to the Programme previously advertised, there will be a PONEY RACE, for all Ponies not exceeding 13-2 in height, the property of Members of the Football, Hockey and Cricket Clubs. About ¾ a Mile, over 6 flights of Hurdles. Entrance Rs. 5 with Rs. — added.

W. M. [illegible],
Elphinstone Circle. Honorary Secretary.

HYDRABAD WATER WORKS.—NOTICE.

WANTED, a [illegible]

[illegible] Horse Allowance. Three months' notice on either side to terminate engagement. Apply with testimonials to Major GEORGE MEREWETHER, R.E., Harbour Defences, Bombay.

L. DUNSTERVILLE, Lieut. Col.,
Acting Collector and President.

Hydrabad Sind, 1st October 1874.

NOTICE.—TO BE SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, on an early date after the DOORGA POOJAH HOLIDAYS

BY
Messrs. MACKENZIE, LYALL, AND Co.
AT THE
EXCHANGE, CALCUTTA,
(If not previously disposed of privately.)

The Fine Ship MYRDON, of about 500 Tons, Register, having just undergone very extensive repairs.

Full particulars may be obtained on application to WALLACE and Co.

Bombay, 5th October 1874.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
Capital Paid up £1,500,000.
Reserved Funds £500,000.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

DEPOSITS of not less than Rs. 500 are received for fixed periods bearing interest at rates which may be ascertained on application.

No interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts.

BILLS are bought and sold on England, Scotland, Ireland, Paris, and on the Branches and Agencies of the Corporation. Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Singapore, Hongkong, Shanghai, Mauritius, Port Elizabeth, Melbourne, Sydney and New Zealand.

Circular Notes are also issued for the use of Travellers, negociable in all the towns of importance throughout the world.

The Corporation effect the purchase and sale of Government Paper, Stocks, Shares, &c., on account of constituents, and undertake the safe custody of the same, drawing the interest and dividends as they fall due.

Office Hours from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturdays from 10 to 1.

NOTICE.—THE ALLIANCE SPINNING COMPANY, Limited.—An EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Alliance Spinning Company, Limited, will be held at the OFFICE of the Agents, No. 1 Nesbit Lane, Fort, on TUESDAY the Thirteenth day of October 1874, at [illegible], for the purpose of considering and passing the following Special Resolutions, viz.:—

1st. That the Alliance Spinning Company, Limited, be wound up voluntarily.

2nd. That a Liquidator or Liquidators be empowered to sell, assign, and transfer to the Alliance Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, all the moveable and immoveable property, effects, assets, rights, credits, business and good-will of the said Alliance Spinning Company, Limited, the Alliance Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, undertaking the contracts, debts, and liabilities of the said Alliance Spinning Company, Limited, and to receive in consideration of such sale, transfer and assignment, 500 Shares of Rupees 2,500 each fully paid up in the said Alliance Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, to be distributed among the Shareholders in the said Alliance Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, in the proportion of one share for each share held by them in the said Alliance Spinning Company, Limited.

3rd. That the Liquidator or Liquidators have all the powers given to Liquidators by Section 17 of Act X. of 1866.

And to transact the following business, viz.:—

To appoint a Liquidator or Liquidators and to fix his or their remuneration.

By Order of the Board of Directors.

TAPIDASS VURJDASS & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 5th October 1874.

MAPS OF INDIA.

FOR SALE, at the "*Bombay Gazette*" Office, a number of MAPS of INDIA similar to those which are incorporated in the *Indian Travellers' Guide*.

PRICE TWO ANNAS.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

COMFORTABLE BOARD and LODGINGS in the Fort, rooms beautiful and cool. Address ALPHA, *Gazette* Office.

A Married Couple WANTS ACCOMMODATION, between this and Christmas for a year or more. Terms Rs. 100 to Rs. 200 a month. Full particulars [illegible] A. F. E.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE
IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

The Public are CAUTIONED against the unfounded statement, frequently made "that the composition of CHLORODYNE is known to Chemists and the Medical Profession." The fact is, CHLORODYNE was Discovered and Invented by Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE (ex Army Medical Staff), and so named by him, and it has baffled all attempts at analysis by the first Chemists of the day. The method and secret of the preparation have never been published. It is obvious, therefore, that anything sold under the name of Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE, is a spurious imitation.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. P. Wood stated that Dr. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the Inventor of CHLORODYNE.

REMEDIAL USES AND ACTION.

This invaluable remedy produces quiet, refreshing sleep, relieves pain, calms the system, restores the deranged functions, and stimulates healthy action of the secretions of the body, without creating any of those unpleasant results attending the use of opium. Old and young may take it at all hours and times when requisite. Thousands of persons testify to its marvellous good effect and wonderful cures, while medical men extol its virtues most extensively, using it in great quantities in the following diseases:—Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhoea, Colics, Coughs, Asthma, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Whooping Cough, Cramp, Hysteria, &c.

EXTRACTS FROM MEDICAL OPINIONS.

The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians, and J. T. Davenport, that he had received information to the effect that the only remedy of any service in Cholera was CHLORODYNE.—*See Lancet*, Dec. [illegible] 1864.

From A. Montgomery, Esq., late Inspector of Hospitals, Bombay.—"CHLORODYNE is a most valuable remedy in Neuralgia, Asthma, and Dysentery. To it I fairly owe my restoration to health, after 18 months' severe suffering, and when other remedies had failed."

Dr. Lowe, Medical Missionary in India, reports (Dec. 1865) that in nearly every case of Cholera in which Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE was administered the patient recovered.

Extract from *Medical Times*, Jan. 12, 1866.—"CHLORODYNE is prescribed by scores of orthodox medical practitioners. Of course it would not thus be singularly popular did it not supply a want and fill a place."

CAUTION.—None genuine without the words "Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

SOLE MANUFACTURER.—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, GREAT RUSSELL STREET, BLOOMSBURY, LONDON.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., and 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING,
ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., executed correctly and at moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

ASQUITH AND COMPANY
ARE NOW SHOWING THEIR
NEW STOCK
For the coming Season.

AN UNUSUALLY LARGE CHOICE WILL BE FOUND IN EACH DEPARTMENT.

To Mofussil Residents.—The New Catalogue, with Complete Sets of Patterns, Posted Free on application.

THE OVERLAND KIT WAREHOUSE,
23 & 24, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

THE UNITED SERVICES.
PROPRIETARY COLLEGE (LIMITED),
WESTWARD HO, N. DEVON.

PATRONS:
His Grace the Duke of Northumberland.
His Grace the Duke of Wellington, K.G.
The Most Hon. the Marquis of Tweedale, K.T., G.C.B.
The Right Hon. the Earl of Lauderdale, G.C.B.
The Right Hon. Lord Strathnairn, G.C.B., C.S.I.
The Right Hon. Lord Napier of Magdala, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., and many other distinguished Officers of both branches of the Service.

CHAIRMAN OF COUNCIL:
Major-General Sir H. C. B. Daubeney, K.C.B.

HEAD MASTER:
Cornell Price, M.A., B.O., Master of the Modern Side, Haileybury College.

SECOND MASTER:
F. W. Haslam, B.A. (1st Class Classical Tripos, 71).

THIS Institution is intended as a Public School on the model of Marlborough, Wellington, Haileybury, Rossall, Radley, &c., and as at most of these the sons of Clergy enjoy certain advantages, so at Westward Ho the primary aim will be to provide sons of Officers who are or have been in Her Majesty's Service, with a public school education at a lower cost than can now be obtained by them elsewhere. The buildings are at an elevation of about 80 feet above sea level, fronting 1,000 acres of common-land, and commanding the whole of Bideford Bay.

The Instruction will in the main follow the usual curriculum, but great attention will be paid to modern subjects, and Mathematics, English, French, German and Physical Science will enter largely and fundamentally into the scheme of work.

Arrangements can be made for boarding at reasonable rates pupils who cannot leave during the vacations.

The terms (inclusive) are not to exceed—

For Boarders, Sons of Officers, nominated, 50 Guineas per annum.
Do. do. unnominated, 70 "
Do. do. Civilians, &c., 80 "
Do. Day Scholars, nominated, 15 "
Do. do. unnominated, 18 "
Do. do. Civilians, 20 "

The School opens September 10.

Donations for the furtherance of the objects of this Institution will be gladly received by COLONEL [illegible], Honorary Secretary, who has kindly volunteered to supply any information concerning the scheme.

SEEDS! SEEDS!! SEEDS!!!

PALKEKAR and Co. beg respectfully to announce that besides their Usual Cold Season Supply, they have JUST RECEIVED, a very fine assortment of ENGLISH GARDEN SEEDS that are very rare in this country, and that they now offer them at rates far below those hitherto charged by all other Seedsmen in Bombay.

Detailed Price Lists can be had Post Free on application.

TERMS—CASH.

PALKEKAR & Co.

Kalbadevi Road, Bombay, 1st September 1874.

G. NICOLL & CO.,
SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS,
30, MEADOW STREET,
BOMBAY.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION ALWAYS ON HAND.

Orders immediately attended to.

NB.—HARNESS AND SADDLERY REPAIRS CAREFULLY AND PROMPTLY EXECUTED.

"BARONIAL" NOTE PAPER,
BY DOBBS, KIDD, & Co.

THE BEST AND MOST SUBSTANTIAL PAPER KNOWN.

[illegible]

DOBBS, KIDD'S OVERLAND BANK POST.

CREAM Laid, [illegible]

WITH MOURNING BORDER.

[illegible]

NEW INLAND POSTAGE PAPER, TO FOLD ONCE WITH THE SQUARE ENVELOPE
A SHEET AND ENVELOPE WEIGHING UNDER HALF-A-TOLAH.

Mourning [illegible] Quires Paper [illegible] 100 Envelopes. [illegible] Plain......Rs. 2 8

WHATMAN'S SUPERIOR HAND MADE NOTE PAPERS THIN, TOUGH TEXTURE.

LARGE BLUE LAID POST or LARGE BLUE WOVE POST 5 Quire Packet and 100 Envelopes......Rs. 4 4

BLUE LAID BANK POST OR CREAM WOVE BANK POST; 5 Quire Packet and 100 Envelopes......Rs. 4 4

BLUE WOVE BANK POST, LARGE QUARTO, LETTER SIZE—
5 quire Packet and 100 Envelopes......Rs. 6 12

LARGE CREAM OR BLUE LAID POST, [illegible] PAPER, SMOOTH SURFACE, FOR ORDINARY USE—
5 quire Packet and 100 Envelopes......Rs. 2 10

DELA RUE'S CREAM LAID SATIN NOTE, SMALL OCTAVO—
5 quire Packet and 100 Envelopes......Rs. 2 4

PRINCESS' NOTE, SUPER CREAM LAID SATIN NOTE, SQUARE SHAPE, WITH ENVELOPE TO FOLD ONCE—
5 quire Packet and 100 Envelopes......Rs. 3 12

Inkstands, Pens and Penholders, Blotting Papers, Blotting Books, Blotting Pads, Stationery Cases, Date Cases, Foolscap Paper and Envelopes, [illegible] Foolscap, Ledgers, Account and [illegible] Books, and Office Requisites of every description.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

ESTABLISHED 1751.

GOLDSMITHS' ALLIANCE, LIMITED,
(Late A. B. Savory & Sons),
MANUFACTURING SILVERSMITHS,
11 & 12, CORNHILL, LONDON, ENGLAND.

EXPORT PRICE LIST.

Silver Spoons and Forks, Fiddle Pattern, ...5s. 10d. per oz.
Ditto. ditto Queen's do. ....6s. 0d. "

QUEEN'S PATTERN.

12 Table Spoons	40 ozs.	at 6 0	....	12 0	0
12 Dessert ditto	25 "	at 6 0	....	7 10	0
12 Table Forks	30 "	at 6 0	....	9 0	0
12 Dessert ditto	25 "	at 6 0	....	7 10	0
2 Gravy Spoons	12 "	at 6 0	....	3 12	0
1 Soup Ladle	11 "	at 6 0	....	3 6	0
4 Sauce ditto	12 "	at 6 0	....	3 18	0
4 Salt Spoons	[illegible]			2 2	0
12 Tea ditto	14 "	at 6 0	....	4 16	0
1 Pair Sugar Tongs				1 5	0
				£57 14	0

A Pamphlet illustrated with 300 Engravings, and containing the prices of Silver Plate, Plated Wares, Watches, Clocks, and Jewellery, will be forwarded gratis and post free on application.

Freight, Insurance, and Shipping Expenses are charged.

Orders addressed to the GOLDSMITHS' ALLIANCE, LIMITED, 11 [illegible] London, and accompanied by a remittance of 20 per cent., will be forwarded through their Agents,

Messrs. EWART, LATHAM, & Co., Bombay;
Messrs. PARRY & Co., Madras;
Messrs. COLVIN, COWIE, & Co., Calcutta;
Messrs. GILLANDERS, ARBUTHNOT, & Co., Calcutta.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" [illegible] from having [illegible] (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants [illegible] in their own language, that they have the privilege of [illegible], would find the publication of [illegible] at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

[illegible] ADVERTISEMENTS [illegible] at Bombay, and proceed by the G.I.P., or B. B. and C. I. Railways, to their destinations. Placards exhibited at the different Stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted; and they may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

NOTICES.

DADABHOY CAWASJEE, 8, Meadow Street, two doors from Messrs. Leve & Co., begs to inform the PUBLIC in GENERAL that he has an extensive STOCK of Harrison Bros.' Best PLATED WARE of all descriptions, Rich Cut and Straw-stem Glassware, rich Pint and Quart Decanters and Claret Jugs, sold by piecemeal. Hanging and Table Lamps, 2 and 3 light Lustres, Mother-o'-pearl Dessert Knives, Fish Eating Knives, Mappin's Table Cutlery, Rich Dinner, Breakfast, and Dessert Services, Rich Toilet Sets, Florentine Jugs, and miscellaneous other articles. Also received, ex Thanour, a consignment of Round Plated Lamps, with twisted Rods. Also a few fashionable Portico and Corridor Lamps. Prices very moderate. Articles hired for a day or month.

BADMINTON.

THE best BATS made are the CANE and CAT-GUT ones, at Rs. 2 each.

SOUNDY & CO.
BOMBAY.

W. H. HAMILTON'S
HAIR RESTORER.

THIS preparation will restore Grey Hair to its original colour, remove DANDRIFF, ITCHINGS and all IMPURITIES from the head, strengthen the roots and the GROWTH of the HAIR, and prevent it from falling off.

IT IS NOT A DYE.

It does not soil or grease, and its effects are gradual.

Cash Rs. 2-8 per Bottle.

To be had at SOUNDY & Co.'s or of Thomson & Taylor, Bombay.

ROWLAND AND CO.,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT,
19, MEADOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY.

Every description of [illegible], BRIDLES, HARNESS, [illegible] CLOTHS, SADDLE CLOTHS, HUNTING, RIDING and DRIVING WHIPS, always on hand.

ORDERS promptly attended to, and the repairs of Saddlery, Harness, &c., carefully executed.

[illegible]

HAMILTON AND CO.,
JEWELLERS, GOLDSMITHS AND SILVERSMITHS
[illegible] to H. E. the Viceroy of India,
WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS,
Hornby Street, Bombay,
Have just received a further supply of

CHRISTENING PRESENTS.

		Rs.		Rs.
SILVER MUGS, richly gilt inside, and handsomely chased or engraved...	...	30	to	70
ditto, and in morocco cases	...	55	to	125
[illegible] of Knife, Fork, and Spoon, in morocco case	...	20	to	100
ditto, ditto, [illegible] in cases	...	[illegible]	to	130
BOWL AND SPOON, in case	...	100	to	170
[illegible] BOTTLES	...			
PAP BOATS	...			
SILVER Corals and Bells with Whistle	...			
CORAL NECKLACES AND SLEEVE TIES, with gold clasps, 2 and 3 rows	...	25	to	80
MUSICAL BOXES, specially made for children	...	6	to	25

MORE EXPENSIVE SETS MADE TO ORDER.

Solid Gold Sets of Knife, fork, and spoon......Rs. 300 to 350.
Ditto [illegible] of knife, fork, spoon, and napkin ring, 450 to 800.

CASHMERE WORK.

A large supply of this beautiful silver work just to hand, consisting of claret jugs, vases, salvers, goblets, bowls, muffineers, &c.

THE LATEST NOVELTY IN CARRIAGE AND PALANQUEEN CLOCKS.

[illegible]

HAMILTON & Co.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE
FOR OCTOBER, 1874.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.
With a New Coloured Map.

CONTAINING, besides the other usual information, the latest alterations in the Time Tables of the several lines of Railway, and in the running of the Local Trains between Bombay and Bandora.

The Guide, having a large circulation among Travellers, by Rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for Advertisements.

CONTENTS.

Map of India.
Table of Through Routes (and Fares) from Bombay to places in India and abroad.
Index to Railway Stations.
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak.
Introduction.
Railway Time Tables:—
Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
Local Trains between Bombay, Mahim, and Bandora, by G. I. P. and B. B. and C. I. Railways.
Rates for parcels, horses, carriages, &c., by G. I. P. Railway.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway.
Jubbulpore Extension Railway.
East Indian Railway.
Rajpootana State Railway.
Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway.
Sind, Punjaub and Delhi Railways:—
Punjaub and Delhi Division.
Sind Section.
Through Traffic from Kurrachee to Mooltan, Lahore and Umritsur.
Eastern Bengal Railway.
Calcutta and South Eastern Railway.
Great Southern of India Railway.
Madras Railway.
Steam Navigation Companies:—
P. & O. Co.
Messageries Maritimes.
Austrian Lloyds.
Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.
Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.
British India Steam Navigation Company.
Bombay Steam Ferries.
China Steamers.
Indus Steam Flotilla.
Punjaub Steam Flotilla.
Irrawaddy Flotilla.
India General Steam Navigation Company.
Routes by Steamers.
Routes in the Bombay Presidency.
Bombay to Central Provinces and Calcutta.
List of Travellers' Bungalows along the Trunk Roads of Western India.
Routes in the Central Provinces.
N. W. Provinces and the Punjaub.
Route to Sinda.
Route to Landour.
Route to Nynee Tal.
Hill Horse Carriage Dak.
Rohilkhund Horse Dak Company.
North-West Dak Company.
Punjaub and North-Western Dak Company.
North-Western Dak Company.
Agra to Jeypore.
Rawul Pindee and Murree.
Scale of Fare for Shigrams, Buggies, &c., in Bombay.
Scale of Fares for Palanquins.
Scale of Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour.

May be had at the Bombay Railway Terminal, and of the following:—

AGENTS:—

Bombay..........Thacker, Vining & Co.; J. and W. Watson & Co.; Hormusjee Sorabjee, Bookseller; Hamilton's Refreshment Rooms; Messrs. Cooper & Co.; Auckland Hotel; Byculla Hotel; and Messrs. Atmaram Sagoon & Co.
Allahabad..........Kellner & Co.
Alexandria..........D. Robertson & Co.
Bangalore..........."Spectator" Office.
Bombay............Railway Refreshment Rooms.
Calcutta............Wyman & Co.
Ceylon (Colombo) "Ceylon Observer" Office.
Egutpoora..........Railway Refreshment Rooms.
Kurrachee..........."Sindian" Press.
London.............G. Street, 30, Cornhill.
Madras..............Higginbotham & Co., "Madras Times," and "Madras Mail" Offices.
Matheran...........Chowk Hotel and Alexandra Hotel.
Ootacamund......"Observer" Office.
Poona...............Treacher & Co.; D. S. Kemp & Co.; and Royal Family Hotel.

LIVER PILLS FOR INDIA AND THE COLONIES.

DR. KING'S DANDELION and QUININE LIVER PILLS (without mercury), are the best remedy for Bile, Wind, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Spasms, Giddiness, Heartburn, Nervousness, Gout, and all disorders of the Stomach and Liver. They combine mildness in operation with the most admirable effects, and as an aperient cannot be surpassed. Manufactured by AS. ROBNE, 17, Mortimer Street, London, W., and sold all over the World, by most Chemists and Medicine Vendors, at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s.

WANTED.

WANTED, a LOCOMOTIVE FOREMAN, on a Salary of Rs. 250 per mensem. Apply by letter only to ENGINEER-IN-CHIEF, Holkar State Railway, Mhow.

NOTICES.

WE have REMOVED to No. 2, Meadow Street.

S. [illegible] & Co.

Bombay, 3rd October 1874.

NOW READY, Mr. ANSTEY'S NOTES to the WAVERLEY NOVELS of SIR WALTER SCOTT. The Contents consist of Four Hundred learned and amusing Notes of the late Mr. THOMAS CHISHOLM ANSTEY, Barrister-at-Law, to the Waverley Novels, with a Woodcut Portrait of the Author. Price Rs. 1-8. Sold at the FORT PRINTING PRESS, No. 15, [illegible] Bazar, Fort.

ALL PERSONS indebted to, or who have Claims upon, the Estate of the late BRIGADIER-GENERAL SHEWELL, are requested to communicate with the Undersigned by One Month after this date, after which no Claims will be recognised.

A. M. SHEWELL, Major, Staff Corps,
Administrator to the Estate.

Marine Lines, Bombay, 1st October 1874.

INDUS VALLEY STATE RAILWAY.

WANTED,
BRICK MAKING MACHINES.

STEAM, BULLOCK, or HAND POWER. Give particulars of Name of Maker, description and Drawing of Machine, Driving Power required, Daily Out-turn, Weight of Machine, Price, &c. &c. to Undersigned, who will claim the right of full inspection of work by a professional man before committing purchase.

Address—
ENGINEER-IN-CHIEF,
I. V. S. Railway, Mooltan.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).—The above Company is prepared to EFFECT INSURANCES on the most favourable terms current in Bombay, and in addition returns insurers [illegible] of the Premiums on Yearly Policies, and [illegible] per cent. of the Premiums on Policies for Shorter Periods.

FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

BROACH MILLS COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, 2, Meadow Street, Fort, on TUESDAY, the 13th instant, at [illegible] o'clock in the afternoon, to transact the following business:—

To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Statement of Accounts for the year ending 30th June 1874.

To declare a dividend.

To elect two Directors in the place of those retiring by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.

To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

To consider a proposal for the appropriation of the money now standing to the credit of the Reserve Fund towards the improvement of the Company's buildings and the purchase of new Machinery, and to pass Resolutions thereon.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 6th to the 13th instant, inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
COWASJEE EDULJEE PATELL,
Secretary.

Bombay, 1st October 1874.

FIRE INSURANCE.

		Exclusive of Reserve Fund.
THE LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Rs.	10,000,000
THE TRANSATLANTIC [illegible] INSURANCE [illegible]		[illegible]
[illegible] CAPITAL	"	3,000,000
THE SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	2,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

THE SWISS LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Rs.	2,000,000
THE RHENISH WESTPHALIAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	3,000,000
THE CHINA AND JAPAN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	4,500,000
THE SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	2,000,000
THE BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	3,000,000
THE NEUCHATELOISE MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	2,000,000

For FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

MOFUSSIL COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Registered Offices of the Company, in Elphinstone Circle, on SATURDAY, the [illegible] October 1874, at 3 o'clock p.m., for the purpose of confirming the following Special Resolutions passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders held on the 23rd day of September 1874:—

[illegible]

By Order of the Directors,
W. NICOL & Co.,
Secretaries & Treasurers.

Bombay, 24th September 1874.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY
LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

For Life Assurance, in TWELVE Different Forms, on New, Sound and Popular Principles, AT MORE FAVOURABLE RATES THAN CAN BE OBTAINED FROM ANY OTHER COMPANY.

PRELIMINARY EXPENSES......Rs. 970-15-0 ONLY!

BOARD OF DIRECTION.

CUMROODEEN TYEBJEE, Esq., Solicitor—Chairman.
RAGHOONATH NARAYEN KHOTE, Esq., Merchant.
PHEROZESHA M. MEHTA, Esq., M. A., Barrister-at-Law.
JEHANGEER RUSTOMJEE MODY, Esq., Merchant.

BANKERS.
NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, Limited.

SOLICITOR.
ARDESEER FRAMJEE, Esq., B.A., LL.B.

This Company confers on the Assured substantial Advantages with Economical Management, and is the *only* Company that *prohibits* amalgamation.

The Medical Advisers will see Applicants at their own Residences, daily, or in the Fort by appointment.

E. E. BUTLER, Esq., M.D., Presidency and Marine Surgeon, Marine Lines, 2 to 5 p.m.
JAMES ARNOTT, Esq., M.D., Fort George, (Acting).
RUSTOMJEE COWASJEE PADHURJEE, Esq., M.R.C.S., Cowasjee Patel Street, 2 to 5 p.m.
SHANTARAM VITHUL, Esq., L.M., No. 662, Breach Candy Road, 2 to 5 p.m.

HEAD OFFICE:—BOMBAY.

The Directors beg to direct particular attention to their NEW and IMPORTANT FEATURES as explained in the Prospectus. It is believed that so perfect a system of Assurance on life is not to be found in the arrangements of any other Company whatever.

Intending Assurers or Investors are invited to compare Rates and Features with those of any other Company.

For Prospectuses, Forms of Proposal, Shares, and AGENCIES, apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary.

PRIZE MEDAL AWARDED,
1st of JUNE 1873.

RUSSEL & CO.,
LADIES, GENTLEMEN, AND CHILDREN,
BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS,
Near the Oriental Bank, Bombay.

PRICE LIST.

	Cash.	Credit.
FRENCH CALF Patent or Enamel Leather Elastic Goloshed Boots	11 8	13 0
Ditto Wellington Double-soled Elastic or Lace Boots	14 0	16 0
CALF Patent or Enamel Lace or Elastic Side Shoes	8 0	9 0

[illegible] See Price List (to be had on application) less 12 per cent. on all Goods therein mentioned for immediate Cash Payments.

N. B.—All Goods sent carriage free to all Stations on the B. B. and C. I., and G. I. P. Railway Lines.

Large Stock of Gentlemen's Goods [illegible] on hand.

RICHARD PARTRIDGE, Manager.

MACFARLANE'S CASTINGS.

ARCHITECTURAL, SANITARY, AND ARTISTIC,
GLASGOW. LONDON.
[illegible] Washington Street. [illegible] Upper Thames Street.
New Works—Possilpark, Glasgow.

[illegible] Edition of Catalogue containing 3,600 new designs [illegible]

Rain Water Goods.	Verandahs.	Columns & Lamps.
Railing and Gates.	Conservatories.	School Fittings.
Finial Railing.	Covered Ways.	Wash-hand Basins.
Terminals.	Balconies.	Closets and Urinals.
[illegible]	Fountains.	Baths and Troughs.

ORNAMENTAL CASTINGS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Orders must be accompanied by Remittance or Reference to a Firm in England.

HOTELS.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, MATHERAN.

MR. J. C. PINTO, the Proprietor, begs to inform the Public that the above Hotel is now OPEN to VISITORS. There are three separate Bungalows attached to the Hotel, well adapted for Families, for whose comforts every care is taken. The Hotel is well situated, occupies a central position, and is therefore very conveniently placed within the reach of several POINTS. It is adjacent to the Bazaar and to a breezy locality, under the shade of large trees, which diminish the glare and keep the extensive compound always fresh and cool. Mr. Pinto undertakes to look after Bungalows on the Hill at a charge of Rs. 5 per annum.

OPENING OF THE CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN.

THE BEST HOTEL ON THE HILL.

JEEWANJEE & Co., the Proprietors of the CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN, in thanking Visitors for the very liberal Patronage extended to the Hotel in former seasons, beg to intimate that the Hotel is now open.

The Chowk Hotel is the Largest Bungalow on Matheran Hill, and it is situated well exposed to the breezes. There is a large Verandah, from which the view is very extensive and picturesque, and also an excellent Billiard Table. Attached to the Hotel is a fine range of Bath-rooms, and the furnishing and thorough cleanliness maintained will, the Proprietors hope, continue to secure the comfort of Visitors and afford satisfaction. Care is taken to keep on hand always a good supply of Wines, Spirits, &c., of the first quality.

TERMS AS BEFORE.

JEEWANJEE & Co.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

GENUINE HUSCHKE'S
COLOGNE WATER, manufactured only by
F. MARIA FARINA,
No. 4,711,
COLOGNE.

Sole Agents for HUSCHKE'S COLOGNE WATER, and all Articles of Perfumery, manufactured by F. MARIA FARINA, No. 4,711, COLOGNE.

BELL, BRANDENBURG & Co.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., for SALE at the GODOWNS of the Undersigned:—

STILL HOCKS—Marcobrunner ......Rs. 30 per doz. qts.
Laubenheimer ...... 15 "
Steinwein ...... 20 "
Liebfraumilch ...... 20 "
CLARETS—Chateau de Pranda ...... 14 "
Chateau Leoville ...... 24 "
Chateau Lafite ...... 75 "
Vrai Canon ...... 18 "
BEAR OF INDIA PALE ALE, [illegible] per doz. Quarts, in 4 doz. Cases.
Do. do. [illegible] per doz. Pints, in 8 doz. Cases.
CHAMPAGNE—Carte Blanche at Rs. 25 per Case of 1 doz. Quarts. Ditto ...... 26 ...... 2 doz. Pints.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart Row, Fort.

Bombay, 28th January 1874.

WINES AND SPIRITS.

TOD-HEATLY AND CO.
WINE MERCHANTS,
ADELPHI, LONDON, ENGLAND.
Direct shipments are now made
ONLY TO THE TRADE.
PRICED LISTS and TERMS UPON APPLICATION.

TOD-HEATLY & Co.'s Bottled Wines and Spirits are protected by a TRADE MARK CAPSULE bearing their signature, and may be obtained

IN BOMBAY,
From Messrs. MERWANJEE COOVERJEE & Co.
Messrs. JEWANJEE EDULJEE'S SONS,
AND OTHER IMPORTERS.

PURVEYING AND GENERAL AGENCY.—Mr. E. MANOCKJEE in respectfully thanking his numerous CONSTITUENTS, both in Bombay and Outstations, for the patronage and support he has hitherto so kindly extended to him, and solicits the continuance of that support in both the supplying of their daily requirements as well as that of every necessaries, such as Clothing, Furniture, Crockery, Wines, &c.

Receiving and Despatching Packages to and from Europe and India.

Crawford Market.

FAVRE, LEUBA, AND CO.,
4, HORNBY ROW,

BEG to draw the attention of the PUBLIC to their NEW STOCK of
SQUARE PALANQUIN TIME-PIECES, 5¼ by 3¼ inches,
PATENT LEVER ESCAPEMENT, with Alarm, Rs. 65.

This Clock can be highly recommended for its shape and correctness in going.

SILVER OPEN-FACE KEYLESS WATCHES, Patent Lever Escapement ......Rs. 45

SILVER OPEN-FACE KEYLESS CRYSTAL BACK WATCHES, Patent Lever Escapement ......Rs. 46

BOTH WATCHES ARE GUARANTEED FOR ONE YEAR.

HULSE'S
SILVERING PASTE,
WARRANTED NOT TO CONTAIN ANY MERCURY,
For Cleaning and Reviving Electro Plate, Harness Mountings, &c.

BRASS AND COPPER ARTICLES EFFECTIVELY PLATED WITH THIS PASTE IN A QUARTER OF AN HOUR.

In pots, at Rs. 2 and 4 each.
Full directions with each Pot.
PREPARED ONLY
BY
HULSE AND NEPHEW,
MEDICAL HALL, AGRA.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

THE PATENT
VERMIN ASPHYXIATOR,
DISINFECTOR, VAPORIZOR,
AND
UNIVERSAL FUMIGATOR.

FOR DESTROYING	*FOR DISINFECTING*
RATS, SNAKES, REPTILES, INSECTS, &c., &c., &c.	HOSPITALS, VESSELS, DRAINS, ROOMS, BEDDING, CLOTHES.

For PREVENTING CATTLE PLAGUE, PLEURO-PNEUMONIA, FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASES, &c.

For VAPORIZING—CHEMICAL COMPOUNDS.

For FUMIGATING—VINES AND GREENHOUSE PLANTS, &c.

PRICE—Rs. 40.

MANUFACTURERS:
JOHN WATTS & Co., 6, Broad Weir, Bristol.

AGENT IN BOMBAY:
THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.

A Pamphlet giving a full description of the Machine to be had on application at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SIX OF THESE USEFUL MACHINES HAVE BEEN ORDERED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA FOR USE IN CALCUTTA.

WHITMORE'S COMPOUND LINIMENT of ARNICA.—A Specific for the cure of Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Sprains, Contusions, Weakness of the Joints, Chilblains, &c. It is also an excellent remedy as a stimulating application to the surface of the Chest and Back in Bronchitis, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pulmonary Consumption, and Hooping Cough. When the Liver is inactive, rubbed over it, its stimulating properties have a beneficial effect, and in all cases where counter-irritation is desirable, it will be found invaluable. In bottles, small, medium, and large.

WILKINSON'S BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.

Prepared from the receipt of an eminent Physician, and experience has fully justified their recommendation as the most speedy remedy in irritation of the Throat, Catarrhal Coughs, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, Spitting of Blood, &c., &c. To public Speakers and Vocalists they will be found invaluable, as they impart a clear and beautiful tone to the voice. Free from any preparation of Opium, and of an agreeable taste, they are applicable to all.

WHITMORE'S STOMACHIC AND LIVER PILLS.

No Pill is so efficacious in promoting digestion, strengthening the Stomach, correcting Acidity, preventing or removing Headache, Giddiness, &c., arising from a Costive Habit, Debilitated Stomach, or Torpid Liver. In bottles, small, medium, and large.

They require no change of diet, and those of the most delicate constitution may take them with safety.

Taken as an adjunct with Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla with the greatest success.

Prepared only by Thomas Wilkinson, 270, Regent Street London.

BOMBAY:

Wholesale and Retail Agents, Treacher & Co., Limited, Medical Hall, Byculla, and Fort. Poona.

And of the principal Firms in India and the Colonies.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

MONDAY EVENING, 5th October 1874.

The Liverpool Cotton Market this morning opened steady, probable sales 15,000 bales, imports 4,000. In New York Mid Uplands is still quoted at 15¾ cents, but futures are ¼ cent. per lb. lower, owing probably to the heavy receipts at the ports—12,000 bales.

The closing public message of Saturday says that "the Cotton Exchange at Augusta estimates the crop of Georgia at a quarter below that of 1874 (2.73-74)," but even allowing this to be correct, partial statements of the kind cannot be accepted as reliable guides to the extent of the entire crop. From previous advices by mail we already know that crops on the Uplands are likely to be smaller than at first expected, owing to the late drought, but on the other hand, bottom land throughout the entire cotton growing region promise more than a proportionate increase, and there is nothing therefore in this last report to disturb previous estimates of the total yield.

The announcement in Reuter's telegram of Saturday, that the "Bank rate of discount was 5 per cent.," appears from a correction received this morning to apply to the Bank of Berlin and not, as was generally supposed to the Bank of England. Whatever this may may indicate as to the state of affairs in Germany it gives an entirely different complexion to the position of the London Money Market. The fact now appears, that notwithstanding the adverse character of Thursday's return the Bank directors see no reason to alter their rate of discount; and what in one way would have justified an advance becomes an additional proof of anticipated ease; as it is evident the depletion of the Bank's resources is not viewed with any degree of apprehension. That money should now gradually advance in value for a time, would only be in accordance with the usual course of the market at this period of the year, but a sudden rise of 2 per cent, as originally reported by Reuter, has a very different signification.

Consols this morning are unaltered at 92⅝; French Rentes are quoted at 99, a decline of ¼; Bar Silver continues at 57⅝d per oz. Saturday's quotations for Rupee Paper show a decline of ⅛ in Fives and a half, but other denominations are unaltered.

Sterling Exchange opened this morning with a very unsettled feeling, owing to Reuter's mistake about the Bank rate, the Banks, while declining to alter their drawing rates, being indisposed to buy unless at an advance, and after the correction became known it was too late for business by the mail. Quotations under the circumstances would be purely nominal, but for next mail an easier feeling seems likely, as the China steamer does not appear to have brought anything to affect the market. On Calcutta there is no change whatever, a remark applicable also to Government Paper.

The Bank of Bombay's return up to Saturday is again favourable, the following being the principal alterations:—

Proprietors' Capital	Inc. Rs.	11,08,300
Government Balance at H. O.	Dec. ,,	3,46,655
Do. do. Branches	Inc. ,,	2,86,234
Deposits	Inc. ,,	3,82,936
Government Securities	Inc. ,,	4,24,251
Loans	Dec. ,,	[illegible]
Discounts	Inc. ,,	40,250
Cash with Correspondents	Inc. ,,	1,78,562
Cash Balance H. O.	Inc. ,,	16,58,771

It will be seen from these figures that of the total increase of nearly 18½ lacs in cash at the Head Office and Branches, 11 lacs is due to the proceeds of the call on the second issue of shares, but irrespective of this there is an increase of 7½ lacs from other causes, and in any case, the cash is there and available for employment from whatever source derived and must tend to increase the strength of the Bank, and in a secondary way the feeling of ease already prevailing in the open market.

Shares have been decidedly quieter to-day, most of the Spinning Companies having declined Rs. 25 to Rs. 50 per share. Press and Land shares being also dull. Bank of Bombays, first issue, are a trifle firmer.

In Cotton there has been little or nothing done on European account, and although dealers are asking an advance of Rs 1 to Rs. 2 per candy on the strength of home advices, buying quotations are not really altered.

Freights continue very dull at £ 1-17-6 by steamer.

Piece Goods are slightly quieter, partly owing to the usual absence of business on mail day, and in part to a less active demand in the bazaar. Prices are quite unaltered.

BANKS.

No. of Shares.	Nominal value pd.	Paid.	Last div.	Names.	Cash Sales
10,000	100	all	[illegible]	Agra Bank	23
17,000	1,000	all	[illegible]	Bank of Bengal	1,430
10,000	500	all	[illegible]	Do. of Bombay New	457½
10,000	500	250	[illegible]	Do. 2nd Ser. Issue	[illegible]
[illegible]	1,000	all	[illegible]	Do. of Madras	1,200
[illegible]	[illegible]	all	[illegible]	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	[illegible]
40,000	[illegible]	all	[illegible]	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	400 nl
40,000	[illegible]	all	[illegible]	Chartered Bk. of I. A. C.	175
10,000	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	National Bank of India	150
[illegible]	[illegible]	all	[illegible]	Oriental Bank	515

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

No. of Shares.	Nominal value.	Paid.	Last div.	Names.	Cash Sales
[illegible]	1,250	all	[illegible]	Alexandra Spinning	1,525
[illegible]	[illegible]	all	[illegible]	Alliance Spinning	3,275
[illegible]	1,000	all	[illegible]	Bhownuggur M. & P. Co.	2,160
[illegible]	[illegible]	all	[illegible]	Bombay United	1,530
[illegible]	150	[illegible]	[illegible]	Broach Mills	265
[illegible]	1,000	[illegible]	[illegible]	Colaba Spinning	1,130
[illegible]	[illegible]	all	[illegible]	Oriental Spinning	1,320
[illegible]	[illegible]	all	[illegible]	Fleming S. W. Co.	1,320
1,000	1,000	[illegible]	[illegible]	Great Eastern	1,521
700	1,000	all	[illegible]	Hindustan S. W. Co.	1,525
750	1,000	all	[illegible]	Jewraj Balloo Mills	1,895xd
[illegible]	[illegible]	1,000	[illegible]	Khandeish Spinning	1,357
[illegible]	[illegible]	1,000	[illegible]	Madras Spinning	1,160
[illegible]	1,000	[illegible]	[illegible]	Madras U. Spinning	1,225
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Maneckji Petit	1,350
[illegible]	1,000	[illegible]	[illegible]	Morarjee Spinning	1,310
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Oriental	850
600	1,250	[illegible]	[illegible]	Prince of Wales Spinning	920
[illegible]	[illegible]	1,000	[illegible]	Soonderdas Spinning	1,650
500	1,000	[illegible]	[illegible]	Do. do. 1/4 share	410

* Per share for the half-year.

PRESS COMPANIES.

No. of Shares.	Nominal value.	Paid.	Last div.	Names.	Cash Sales
170	5,000	[illegible]	[illegible]	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	1,730
280	2,000	[illegible]	[illegible]	Albert Co. Kurrachee	860
100	500	all	[illegible]	Albert Ginning Co.	600
250	5,000	[illegible]	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co.	1,010
220	1,000	[illegible]	[illegible]	Alfred Mills Co.	1,100
150	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Apollo Press Co.	4,100
200	[illegible]	all	[illegible]	Berar Cotton G. & P. Co.	2,050
200	[illegible]	all	[illegible]	Bombay Press Co.	1,000
100	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Do. New	425
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Broach Cotton Co.	290
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Carwar Company	700
[illegible]	[illegible]	all	[illegible]	Colaba Press Co.	1,50..xd.
350	2,000	all	[illegible]	East India Press Co.	2,900
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Fort Press Co.	4,200
[illegible]	2,000	[illegible]	[illegible]	Framji Cowasji Press Co.	174
[illegible]	[illegible]	all	[illegible]	Frere Press Co.	425
[illegible]	5,000	[illegible]	[illegible]	Imperial Press Co.	150
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Mofussil Press & G. Co.	127
[illegible]	2,000	[illegible]	[illegible]	Nicol Press Manuf. Co.	1,800
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Prince of Wales Press	1,600
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Sassoon's Press Co.	1,250
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Scinde Press Co.	400
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Rs. 75	Scinde and Punjab Cotton Press Co., Limited	[illegible]
[illegible]	1,500	1,250	Rs. 50	Victoria Press, Madras	350
[illegible]	850	all	[illegible]	Wm. Cot. Gin & Press Co.	1,000
450	1,200	all	[illegible]	Volkart's United Press Co.	150

* Per share for the half year.

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY (LIMITED).

Statement of the affairs of the New Bank of Bombay (Limited) as on the 3rd October, compared with the statement issued on 26th September:—

LIABILITIES.	26th Sept. Rs.	3rd Oct. Rs.
Proprietors' Capital:— First issue of 10,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each, fully paid Rs. 50,00,000		
Second issue of do. of Rs. 100 do. ,, 10,00,000		
Do. do. do. paid to Account of First Call of Rs. 125 per share ,, 12,41,000		
Do. do. paid to Account of 3rd Call of Rs. 25 per share ,, 2,47,800		
Do. do. paid to Account of 4th Call of Rs. 125 per share [illegible]	74,88,450	85,97,800
Reserve Fund, invested in Government Securities	15,00,000	15,00,000
Government General Treasury Balance at Head Office	66,43,712	60,97,657
Do. do. do. at Branches	18,62,510	18,92,834
Other Deposits	1,32,21,421	1,33,14,..7
Post Bills	19,895	29,780
Cash Credits and Interest	6,09,271	8,95,472
Rs.	3,06,61,729	3,21,00,450

ASSETS.		
Government Securities	47,40,756	46,23,505
Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper Bullion, and Merchandise	12,34,826	12,45,348
Loans, on Security of do. do.	34,69,186	31,26,077
Current Accounts, overdrawn	7,784	11,606
Bills Discounted	1,01,27,802	1,01,61,818
Stamps	6,511	5,437
Dead Stock Rs. 5,60,675		
Amount applied to reduction ,, 1,35,000	3,99,675	3,99,675
Bullion	2,10,339	2,98,401
Cash Balances with Correspondents	[illegible]	4,15,47,618
Cash and Currency Notes	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rs.	3,06,61,729	3,21,00,450

CALCUTTA MONEY MARKET.

"Englishman's" Office, Thursday Evening.

The approach of the busy season in produce, and the increased rates of imports, have not had the slightest effect in tightening the money market. The course of that market is proceeding very much as it did at this time last year, before the famine demand appeared, and this year there is no such contingency looming in the future. The September rains have been most excellent in all the districts where rain was wanted, and a cheerful feeling prevails throughout the length and breadth of the land.

That being so, business can hardly fail to improve. The Piece-goods trade has been decidedly more animated during the past ten days, in all its departments. A good demand—even a large demand—has set in, and the fact of prices not having advanced is solely attributable to the absurdly large supplies that have been poured into this country, and the very plentiful crop of Cotton that is coming on, in spite of American evil forebodings.

The Export trade keeps very quiet, and Jute is not in great demand. The damp weather has been prejudicial to baling, and besides that, prices here for bales are not such as to tempt balers to operate largely. Loose Jute, however, continues in fair request by exporters who screw for themselves. The latest accounts from Tirhoot are greatly in favour of the next crop of Indigo, abundant rains giving excellent prospects for the sowings. The Tea sales of yesterday passed off with great firmness, and for some descriptions the prices were rather dearer.

Exchange.

Sterling has not varied in the least; excepting that one bank sold a considerable sum at 1s10 7/16, the fraction over closing rates by last mail. The other banks have shown very little disposition to sell, and after closing of the operation above mentioned, the demand for remittance has been almost entirely supplied by one establishment at the old rate of 1-10⅜. The amount of bills taken by remitters for this mail has been largely in excess of anything taken for a long time back, and a considerable quantity of credits has gone into these channels at the very close rate of 1-10 7/16. Document bills have remained steadily at last mail's rate of 1-10-5/8 for payment, for acceptance a sixteenth has been the rate, and some mixed parcels, acceptance and payment together, have been placed at 1-10 9/16; but for payment alone the rate named by the banks has been steadily 1-10-5/8, never higher, and buyers have been trying to get out at a fraction lower. The closing rates are

Bank Bills, on demand	... 1-10
Bank Bills, 3 months' sight	... 1-10⅜/16
Bank Bills, 6 ,, ,,	... 1-10½
Credits and Clean House Paper, 6 months' sight	... 1-10 7/16
Document bills, 6 months' sight	... 1-10½

On other places there is not the slightest change, quotations on France, on Bombay, and on Hong-Kong remaining precisely as before.

Stocks and Shares.

There has been a better feeling, and more business doing, within the last few days, in Spinning Mill Shares, in Coal Shares, and in one or two Tea Companies, but otherwise the late dead feeling has continued.

Government Securities have even further receded, and on the two lower-priced sorts considerable depression has been seen, though not with the effect of inducing holders to realize in quantity. Quotations here this afternoon were:—

4 per cents.	... ...	102⅞ to 103
4½ do.	... ...	103¾ to 104
5½ do.	... ...	109¼

and in London they remain as last quoted.

Bank Shares are mostly dull, and Bengals are slightly lower at 1,410 to 1,415. Nationals have also declined, and are not readily saleable at 120. There has been an enquiry for London and Delhi, and business has been done at 185.

Tea Shares, on the whole, are still neglected by investors, but there has been an exceptional demand for Kurseong and Darjeeling, the full shares bringing the advanced rates of 153, and the contributories 115, but the latter are not now saleable at within a few rupees of that figure. Central Cachars have also been looked after, and the prices of 148 and 148½ obtained. Among other sales there have been Kalacherras at 114 and 115, Hoitas at 141, but now quoted 5 rupees lower, Lower Assams at 45, Singells at 138 and 136, Kanchanpores at 87 and 88, Majagrams at 116, Durrang at 80, East Indias at 90, and Chandapores at 780.

Spinning Mill Shares are in decidedly better demand, though no important rise can be recorded. For Budge Budge there has been enquiry, and time-bargains have resulted at 32 premium, but for cash 27 to 27½ has been the price. Barnagores have latterly advanced to 149 for cash, with proportionate rises for time. Fort Glosters are enquired for and looking up and so are Bowreahs, with business in the former at 10 premium (contributories), and in the latter at 124½ to 125. Oriental Jute have brought 11 premium, and Seebpores 2 premium. Howrahs remain dull at 3 discount, but as the mills will very shortly be in progress, the decline seems without real warrant.

Coal Shares still tend upwards, and are viewed with favour by investors. New Beerbhooms have brought 15 for new issue, and 17 for old; Equitables, 265; Bengals, 1,375.

Miscellaneous Shares have not been much dealt in. India General Steam are at 420 to 500 ex-dividend.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The s. s. Riga, 918 tons, Captain J. M. Clarke, sailed yesterday for Colombo and Cohin, in ballast.

The Barque Callao, 968 tons, Captain W. Williams, will sail to-day for Rangoon, in ballast.

The Schooner Futeh Islam, 142 tons, Nacoda, arrived in harbour on the 4th instant from Mozambique (August 27th), with a general cargo.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Coconada, 647 tons, Captain R. J. Scott, sailed yesterday for Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Right Revd. Dr. Meurin, Revd. A. Leider, and seventeen deck passengers.

His Highness the Sultan of Zanzibar's s. s. Sultana, Nacoda, arrived in harbour, on the 3rd instant from Zanzibar (September 16th) with the following passengers:—Mr. J. H. Robert's wife and two children.

The s. s. Marina, 801 tons, Captain E. Trotman, arrived in harbour, on the 4th instant from Liverpool (August 29th) via the Canal, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. A. Bold, Mr. A. Murphy, Mr. R. Standing, and four deck passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Asia, 1,139 tons, Captain A. Gray, arrived in harbour on the 4th instant from Calcutta (September 8th), with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Mrs. Sinclair, Mr. MacDonald, Mr. Pegindo, Mr. Lopry, Very Revd. Lihed, and fifty deck passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Punjab, 685 tons, Captain J. E. Gavin, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. D. C. Gordon, Mr. L. Schaendler, Mr. S. McKelvey, one Arab, Asst. Apothy. Mulroney, and fifty-seven deck passengers.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Geelong, 1,425 tons, Captain C. Fraser, arrived in harbour, on the 4th instant from Calcutta (September 22nd) via Galle with China Mail and the following passengers:—From Penang, Mrs. St. John, child, and servant. From Yokohama —Mr. T. Rame. From Singapore,—Five deck passengers, four children, six company's native servants. She brought the following cargo:—From Hongkong.—31 packages specie, 4 boxes gold, 939 packages silk, 1 box preserve, 1 box slippers, 719 packages tea, 92 packages piece goods, 4 packages Chinaware, 150 cases fire crackers, 221 cases glass bangles, 5 cases picture frames, 3 cases picture glass, 4 cases copper cash, 3,160 cases sugarcandy, 30 cases vermillion, 12 cases brass leaves, 18 cases glass beads, 5 cases false pearls, 1 case silk umbrellas, 1 case brass buttons, 28 bales paper, 25 packages goods, and 12 cases China roots. From Singapore, 34 bundles cane baskets, 4 packages silk, 1 package sago, 79 packages lac, 39 bundles bedlium, 1 package piece goods, 96 pieces ivory, and 429 slabs tin. From Calcutta—2 packages piece goods.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
3	Sultana (s)	Nacoda	Zanzibar, Sept 16.
4	Asia (s)	Gray	Calcutta, Sept 8.
	Marina (s)	Trotman	Liverpool, Aug 29.
	Geelong (s)	Fraser	Calcutta, Sept 22.
	Fatte Islam	Nacoda	Mozambique, Aug 27.
5	Punjaub (s)	Gavin	Bussorah, Sept 17.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
5	Transmere	Ellis	Penang.
	Louisa Fletcher	Morrish	Penang.
	Roma Capitale	Oddie	Rangoon.
	Nizam (s)	Barlow	Aden and Suez.
	Coconada (s)	Scott	Kurrachee.
	Riga (s)	Clarke	Colombo.

The Barque Callao, Williams, to Rangoon, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday:—Steamer Lombardy, to Aden & Suez. Steamer Ferntower, to Mauritius via Kurrachee. Barque Sapphe, to Tuticorin & London.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.			
1	Abyssinia (s)	Laing	Singapore, Sept 11.
	Eclipse (s)	Rhodes	[illegible]
	Hameedy	Nacoda	Juddah, Aug 10.

DEPARTURES

Oct.			
1	Whampoa (s)	[illegible]	[illegible]
	James Atkin	[illegible]	[illegible]

MADRAS.

DEPARTURE.

Oct.			
3	Madras (s)	[illegible]	Calcutta.

DAILY IMPORTS.—October 5.

From Liverpool.

Persia s, 259 bars alum, Hajee Esmail Jaffhasson. 50 kegs nails, Tyebally Ebramjee; 225 bundles sheet iron, 422 iron bars, and 293 bundles nail, rod iron, Tyeballi Essabhai; 808 bundles hoop iron, Asur Virjee.

From London.

Ethopia s, 1 drum spirit of wine, Sorabjee Maneckjee; 2 cases window glass, Hassamally Lallunga; 5 bales paper, Byramjee Bhapoojee.

From Genoa.

Persia s, 85 cases claret, D. S. Kemp & Co. India s, 100 cases brandy, The L. A. & A. Co.

From Trieste.

Memfi s, 34 cases beer, A. C. Gumpert; 15 cases beer, C. E. Mitchell & Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—October 5.

For Liverpool.

Paramee s, 23 bales wool, Nanjee Bhanjee; 23 bales wool, Mamedbhoy Cojee; 16 bales wool, Sallaman Muledona; 20 bales wool, Veerabhoy Ebram and Co; 22 bales wool, Janubhdass Premjee; 18 bales wool, Vulubdass Vundravandass; 74 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 72 bales cotton, Campbell, Mitchell and Co; 290 bales cotton, Finlay, Scott and Co; 29 bales wool, B. I. S. N. Co; 50 bales wool, Narsee Khetsee; 154 bales wool, Finlay, Scott and Co; 87 bales wool, Tyebsedhas Cullianjee; 31 bales wool, Hurrydass Gangjee, 8 bales wool, S. Tyabjee and Co.

For London.

Moolten s, 675 cwts. myrabollams, Balli Brothers; 10 bales hides, R. B. Soubern and Co; 22 bales skins, Mamedally Sunajeeam and Co; 14 bales skins, Hasen

Abdool Cader Dawood Saheb and Co; 26 bales skins, Shaik Woodmunally Saragon Nagoor Muzza and Co; 28 cases M. of P. shell, Nusserbhoy Gangjee; 118 bags coffee, P. and O. Co; 3 bags cowdies, and 50 packages dry chillies, Currimbhoy Hussonbhoy; 2 packages T. shells, and 5 bundles E. teeth, K. Peerbhoy; 641 cwts. galls, M. Nathoo; 4 packages chundroos, C. Hussonbhoy.

Sapho, 100 cwts coir yarn, Oaujee Liliadhur.

For Trieste.

Nizam s, 100 bales cotton, 4 bales skins, and 20 bales tobacco, P. and O. Co.

Memfi s, 100 bales cotton, Knoop and Co.

For Hongkong.

Delhi s, 15 packages badleion, B. Sowjee; 367 bundles sharkfins, Currumbhoy Ebram; 325 bundles sharkfins, Goolam Hoosen John Mamad; 69 chests opium, Rampertab Caloorain; 14 chests opium, Hajee Jan Mamed Abdool Kholuk; 20 chests opium, Hanmuntram Hardewdass; 112½ chests opium, David Sassoon and Co; 21½ chests opium, S. & D. B. Futtakia; 47 chests opium, E. G. Abram; 27 chests opium, Tata and Co; 132½ chests opium, Currimbhoy Ebram; 66 chests opium, E. D. Sassoon.

For Shanghai.

Delhi s, 19 chests opium, B. Dhunjeeshaw and Co; 26 chests opium, Rehemoobhoy Habilebhoy; 7 chests opium, G. Chajooram; 16 chests opium, G. Seeganee; 3 chests opium, H. Goorinookray.

HIGH COURT.—6th October.

[Before the Hon. Sir Charles Sargent, Knight.]

LONG CAUSES.

642-73—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—Dinshaw Shapoorjee v Byramjee Nusserwanjee—Remington, Hore and Langley.—Part-heard.

[illegible]-74—Hearn and Cleveland—Pallonjee Shapoorjee v Thomas White and others—Prescot and Winter—Part heard.

111-74—M. B. Budbhaya—Hajeebhoy Valley v Meherally Dada and others—Tyabjee and Sayani.

118-74—Mr. Fletcher—Marianbebee, widow v Ameenabebee, widow.

134-74—Fletcher and Smith—Jehangbir Hormusjee v Allarakia Sowjee—Hearn and Cleveland.

[Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley.]

SUMMARY SUIT.

[illegible]-74—Dallas, Lynch and Tobin—Appage Pandoorung v Narayen Crustna Land and others—In person.

SHORT CAUSES.

391-73—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Kessowjee Naik v Alfred Preston.

382-72—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—Commercial Bank Corporation, Limited v Pestonjee Byramjee Golab.

138-74—Jefferson and Payne—Abdoola bin Ally Sahib Coor v Narayen Crustna Land and others.

177-74—Shapoorjee and Thakurdass—Hurgopall Premsoodass and another v Gungabai and another—Dallas, Lynch and Tobin.

230-74—Jefferson and Payne—Bhugoobhay Premchund v A T Crawford.

295-74—Dallas Lynch and Tobin—The B and M Bank, Limited v Jeejeebhoy Jehangeer Poobajee—M M Munshee.

307-74—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Pallonjee Pestonjee v J W Christian—Fletcher and Smith.

357-74—Dallas, Lynch and Tobin. The L B and M Bank, Limited v Ardaseer Dossabhoy Moonshee.

387-74—P Kowasjee—Soomar Ahmed and another v Memor Hajee Sooleeman Esa.

400-74—Fletcher and Smith—Ahmed Sab bin v Abdool Reyman—Tyabjee and Sayane

409-74—In Person—Abdool Hossein Abdoolally and another v Tyabally Rajabally and another—M M Munshi.

423-74—Jefferson and Payne—Nuala Pana and others v Gogari Ahmedjee Essaji and another.

436-74—G J Mody—Vundravundas Vizlal and another v Bhai Dhunbaiji widow and another.

437-74—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass—Dayalhoy Uchachund and others v Abdoola bin Ahmed Putwa and another.

439-74—Dallas, Lynch and Tobin—The L B and M Bank Limited v Gocoldas Dewji—K Morojee.

440-74—Remington, Hore and Langley—Robert Sharp v Henry Samuel King.

441-74—Fletcher and Smith—Merwanjee Bomanjee v Jamsetjee Ardaseer—M B Budbhaya.

442-74—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass—Khooshaldas Dwarkadass v Bappoojee Hurribai and another.

443-74—In Person—Fatma Booltan Begum v Imambebee widow.

444-74—Maclarlane and Skipsey—John Macfarlane v John Henry Littlewood.

447-74—Dallas, Lynch and Tobin—Damjee Shamjee v Withulass Tooseydass.

449-74—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Vishboocandass Hurrybhoy v Gungadas Tooseydass.

450-74—Dallas, Lynch and Tobin. The L B and M Bank Limited v Atmaram Balaram.

460-74—Jefferson and Payne—Hurnath Roopajee and others v Canjee Heerjee and another.

471-74—Jefferson and Payne—Cassumbhoy Ahmedbhoy v Rahimbhoy Cubbichai and another.

LONG CAUSES.

611-73—Jefferson and Payne—Goswami Shri Girdherlalljee v Manordas Gordhandas—Shapoorjee &T—Part heard.

[Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Marriott.]

ADMIRALTY SIDE.

[illegible]—Macfarlane and Skepsey—Nakeb Osman bin Salia Sulian v The Secretary of State for India, &c.— Mr. Hearn.

LONG CAUSES.

315-73—M M Munshi—Chatoba Purshotum v Abdool Razak—Tyabjee and Sayani.

227-74—Hearn and Cleveland—Kalabhoy Premchund v Bappoojee Narayen.

105-74—Prescot and Winter—Gollabdass Muldoonjee v Harjeevun Vussonjee and another—Fletcher and Smith.

285-74—Maclarlane and Skipsey—Ghellabhoy Hemchund v Hurgopall Premsookdas—Shapoorjee and Thacurdas.

161-74—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Parwutteebai &c v Lallbhoy Vallybhoy—Fletcher and Smith.

172-74—Fletcher and Smith—Dossabhoy Hormusjee Patell v Pestonjee Eduljee Guzder—Craigie, Lynch and Owen.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS—October 4.

Maltby, Captain, Madras Infantry, General List, on leave, from Madras.

October 3.

Holt, Surgeon Major, Medical Department, on duty, from Deesa.

Buckle, Deputy Surgeon General, Bengal Indian Medical Department, on medical certificate, from Bengal.

Cowie, Surgeon Major, Bengal Medical Department, on duty, from Bengal.

October 4.

Jones, Surgeon Major, Bengal Medical Service, on leave, from Bangalore.

Ranking, Deputy Surgeon General, Madras Indian Medical Department, on medical certificate, from Madras.

Hall, Major, Deputy Adjutant General, on leave, from Poona.

October 5.

Grant, Captain, 24th Regiment N. I., on leave, from Neemuch.

Adamson, Brigadier General, Adjutant General, on duty, from Poona.

Burrows, Colonel, Deputy Quarter Master General, on duty, from Poona.

Bacon, Colonel, Staff Corps, on duty, from Poona.

DEPARTURES—October 5.

Walter, Major Genl, Bengal Staff, on promotion, to England.

Baugh, Colonel, Commanding 9th Regiment N. I., on sick leave, to England.

Thacker, Colonel, Deputy Assistant Commissary General, on retired, to England.

Liddell, Captain, Bengal 10th Hussars, on leave, to England.

Coles, Lieutenant, Bengal Staff Corps, on medical certificate, to England.

Maltby, Captain, Madras Infantry General List, on furlough, to England.

Geoghegan, Surgeon, 83rd Regiment, on medical certificate, to England.

Ranking, Deputy Surgeon General, Madras Indian Medical Department, on medical certificate, to England.

Buckle, Deputy Surgeon General, Bengal Indian Medical Department, on medical certificate, to England.

Cowie, Surgeon Major, Bengal Medical Department, on duty, to England.

CENTRAL PROVINCES ORDERS.

(*Central Provinces Gazette*, Oct. 3.)

Dr D P Skipton received charge of the Civil Medical duties of the Narsinghpur District on the 23rd instant.

The Chief Commissioner is pleased to appoint Surgn A E Dalgairns, Offg Civil Surgn and Asst to the Depy Comr, Upper Godaveri District, to be a Mag of the 1st Class in that District.

Capt T H B Brooke and Col R Ranken made over and received charge, respectively, of the Offices of Supt Central Jail and Supt Govt School of Industry, Jabalpur, on the 25th instant, afternoon.

Lieut-Col J O Mayne, r. e., appointed to officiate as Chief Engr and Secy to Chief Comr, P W Dept, Central Provinces, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr T W Armstrong, received over charge on the 26th September.

Mr L K Laurie, Asst Comr, received executive charge of the Narsinghpur District Jail, from Surgn Maj T P Wright, on the 21st Aug 1874.

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Punjab Government Gazette*, Oct 1.)

Dr H S F Warth, Depy Colr of Customs, Mayo Salt Mines, is appointed to officiate as Colr of Customs, Shahpur division.

Mr O Hickie, Patrol, is appointed to officiate as Depy Colr of Customs, Mayo Salt Mines, vice Dr Warth.

The Hon the Lieut-Govr is pleased to appoint the following gentlemen to be members of the Senate of the Punjab University College:—

Mr C H Spitta, Mr W H Rattigan, Revd E Gulliver, Captain T P Westmorland, and Pundit Manphul, c.s.i.

The Hon the Lieut Govr is pleased to appoint Mr Alexander Frederick Douglas Cunningham, Asst Comr, to be a Justice of the Peace within and for the territories included in the Govt of the Punjab and its Dependencies.

Mr D Turnbull, Asst Dist Supt of Police, Firozpur, is transferred from the Firozpur to the Hissar district.

Mr H Scott, Ex Engr, 2nd Division, Lahore and Peshawar Road, is allowed privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 2nd Sept 1874.

Mr G H Dupuis, Ex Engr, from the 3rd to the 2nd Division, Lahore and Peshawar Road, which he joined on the 27th Aug 1874, to officiate for Mr Scott, during his absence.

Mr E Wiuder, Ex Engr, 4th grade, attached to the 1st Division, Sirhind Canal, is allowed one month's privilege leave from the 16th Sept 1874.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail closes.	After packet
United Kingdom	Oct. 13	6-30 P.M.	7 P.M.
Kurrachee	,, 9	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee	,, 9	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Australian	,, 6	3-30 P.M.	No after packet
China	,, 6	3-30 P.M.	
Mauritius and Reunion	,, 28	6-30 P.M.	7 P.M.
Zanzibar, &c.	,, 25	5-30 P.M.	7 P.M.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company leave Bombay every Monday till further notice.

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 5-30 P.M.

Newspapers, Books, and Patterns, up to 3 P.M.

Registered Letters, up to 2 P.M. Letters presented for registration will be received between 2 and 4 P.M. on payment of an additional fee of 2 annas on each letter. The additional fee to be paid in stamps affixed to such letters.

Late letters, if fully prepaid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of late fee (4 annas each), will be received at the Wellington Pier Post Office from 5-30 P.M. to 6-30 P.M.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 2-30 P.M.

Fully prepaid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 5 P.M. up to starting time (7 P.M.) by the payment of an additional fee of Eight Annas. All others will be refused.

TO RESIDENTS OF POONA.

Residents of Poona may obtain the *Bombay Gazette* DAILY at Messrs. Phillips & Co.'s, POONA, price 4 annas. Also, on Tuesdays, the Indian Edition of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary*, containing all the news of the week, the Telegrams received from Europe during the week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, and Military, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

MR. A. MENIST, OCULIST OPTICIAN OF AMSTERDAM AND LONDON,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Public that in consequence of the numerous applications which he continues to receive from India for his PERFECTED SPECTACLES, &c., he has arranged to send his qualified Assistant to Bombay in October next, with a complete assortment of his CELEBRATED OPTICS, to whom those requiring assistance in reference to their sight may feel every confidence in applying. The arrival of Mr. Menist's Assistant will be duly announced. 48, Burton Crescent, London, 7th August 1874.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[The charge for notifying a domestic occurrence is two rupees. The announcement must be authenticated.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

MOON—September 25th, at Kurrachee, from dentition, Frederick, the infant son of Deputy Assistant Commissary and Mrs. Moon, aged 1 year and 4 months, deeply and sincerely regretted.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

PORTEOUS—September 25th, at Rajahmundry, the wife of Captain Chas. A. Porteous, Staff Corps, of a daughter.

SKINNER—September 29th, at Airfield, Mussoorie, the wife of Alexander Skinner, Esq., of a daughter.

DEATH.

REED—September 26th, at Doorooghur, Upper Assam, in her 30th year, Harriet, the beloved wife of Surgeon Maj A. K. Reed, 44th Sylhet Light Infantry.

All Money Orders, Cheques, and other Remittances, sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1874.

The report which we publish this morning of the proceedings before the Magistrate yesterday, in the case of the native soldiers charged with assaulting the police, shows that there are at all events two versions of the story; and, as the case is still *sub judice*, we refrain from making any comments upon it. It will, we hope, turn out that the scuffle arose out of a misunderstanding, and was one of those accidents which no regulations can provide against. But, at all events, it is to be regretted that a contemporary should have greedily seized upon the opportunity of this collision between the troops and the police in order to stir up ill-blood between them, by suggesting that this incident shows the existence of relations "not altogether amicable" between the military and civil branches of the force charged with the preservation of order in this city. There is not the slightest foundation for such a suggestion; and when we remember how recently serious disorders agitated this city, it seems to us that nothing can be more seditious than attempts to refer from any trifling row which may occur that the soldiers and the police long to cut one another's throats. Not content with narrating what actually occurred, a contemporary has had the bad taste to exaggerate matters by giving his readers a fancy picture of what might have happened, "if the men of the 20th had had their side-arms with them." He might just as fairly have gone on to describe what this "furious" soldiery would have done if they had been armed with their rifles and bayonets. Writing of this kind can have no purpose except to create a panic among peaceful citizens; and it comes with an especial bad grace from people who are always preaching moderation to others. When the case has been fairly investigated, let whoever is proved to have been in fault bear the blame; but it is most injudicious and unjust at present to cause bad feeling by insinuating that sepoys—who pride themselves on being of a higher class than common natives, and who would naturally therefore resent what they considered to be an affront put upon them in the public street—cherish a bitter hostility against the police in Bombay, and are glad of the chance of assaulting them.

We have before us some interesting papers by Colonel C. H. Dickens, R. A., Secretary to the Government of India in the Public Works Department, on the subject of the construction of railways in the country north of the Ganges. It must first be observed that the suggestions for this proposed railway extension had their outgrowth from the fact of the existence of the famine in Bengal, or, as Colonel Dickens more fitly and reasonably terms it, the *present scarcity*. If, therefore, the scarcity has involved an Imperial expenditure beyond, in all comparison, its substantive reality, there may be cause for congratulation that some essential good is to ultimately spring from the vast care that has been bestowed upon the sufferings of the teeming millions of Bengal.

In the present case, the attention of the Government of India has been drawn to the great tract north of the Ganges from Benares and the Gogra river to the Brahmapootra, which comprises 57,723 square miles, and contains a population of 28,718,692 souls. It has thus an average population of 495 souls to the mile. Throughout this great tract nothing has yet been done in the way of public works beyond district roads. It seems clear that with such a population a properly devised system of railways on the metre gauge must pay. The Government have therefore taken up the subject of providing this great tract with such a system so as to form a basis for inquiries of the local authorities and of surveys by engineers.

This tract is divided into four principal portions by the Koosee, the Gunduck, and the Gogra rivers. These rivers present such formidable engineering obstacles, that it seems desirable not to attempt to cross them at the outset of the project, which will thus be divided into four sections, to be ultimately connected as soon as it may be deemed prudent to undertake the great works for crossing the rivers. For the first section, commencing from the eastward between the Brahmapootra and the Koosee, the Northern Bengal Railway, already completed, has partially provided. But the western part of this division of the tract has yet to be dealt with. It is considered important to provide this western part of the communication, because the investigations connected with the Northern Bengal Railway have shown that the trade of that tract has a tendency westward to Behar and the North Western Provinces, as well as southwards towards Calcutta. The scheme for providing for the wants of this part of the country, which seems to the Government the most appropriate, is the following:—

	£
Parbutipoor junction on Northern Bengal Railway *via* Dinagepoor to Purneah, 93 miles, at £ 6,000	558,000
Purneah to Caragola Ghat, 32 miles, at £6,000	192,000
Bridge over the Mahanuddee and other large bridges	310,000
Extra for bridges on the last Section	40,000
Total 125 miles of railway at £8,100 a mile, nearly	1,100,000

The cost entered is, of course, merely a guess at what appears likely to be the result of detailed estimates.

But there is another scheme for this part of the country which is now under consideration. This is to take the line from Dinagepoor *via* Maldah and English Bazaar to the Rajmahal crossing of the Ganges, making the connection of the line with Purneah at any favourable point. For the section between the Koosee and Gunduck, embracing the Tirhoot and Chumparun districts, with the northern parts of Monghyr and Bhau

gulpore, the following has been deemed the best scheme to begin with:—

	Miles.	£	£
Hajeepore on the Gunduck to Mozufferpoor	35	6,000	210,000
Mozufferpoor to Durbungah	31	,,	186,000
Extra bridges for this section			300,000
Durbungah to Madhoobunnee	17	,,	108,000
Madhoobunnee to Singhasurpoor	52	,,	312,000
Extra bridges on this section			70,000
Mozufferpoor *via* Budurai, Semur, and Kallanpoor to Motecharee	50	,,	300,000
Motecharee to Segowlee	14	,,	84,000
Segowlee to Bettia	15	,,	90,000
Total	214		1,654,000

A line from the Ghaut on the Ganges opposite Barrh *via* Dulsing Terai and Rowsera to Durbungah is mentioned as an alternative or additional line. The terminus at Singhasurpoor (or Thau) in Northern Bhaugulpoor is only set down tentatively, as a place marked by the meeting of the [illegible] on the map and likely to give access in all directions to the eastern part of the tract of country under consideration.

For the remaining tract between the Gunduck and the Gogra the following has been laid down as suitable:—

From Chersed (Doleegunj) *via* Chupra Revelgunj to Sewan and Meergunj	[illegible]
Meergunj to Mullohana Kusya	[illegible]
Kusya to Goruckpoor, N. W. P.	[illegible]
Goruckpoor, *via* Rudowlee and Utrowla to Bulrampoor, Oudh	[illegible]
Bulrampoor to Baraitch	40
Baraitch to Byram Ghat (for Lucknow)	30
Total	258
At £6,000	£1,782,000
Bridge over Raptee and other bridges	348,000
Total 298 miles at £7,100 or £2,130,000	

Question will arise as to the route here set down on leaving Goruckpoor. It might seem more natural to go by Bustee and Gonda, touching the Gogra opposite Fyzabad. But this might be thought to compete too closely for the same country on the Oudh and Rohilcund Company's line. Hence the detour to open out a fresh country.

The three little systems of railway above sketched may now be brought together:—

	Miles	Costing
Between the Northern Bengal line and the Koosee	125	1,100,000
Between Koosee and the Gunduck	214	1,654,000
Between the Gunduck and the Gogra	298	2,130,000
Total	637	4,884,000

It remains to examine the connecting links crossing the rivers Koosee, Gunduck, and Gogra. Some idea of the magnitude of these rivers may be obtained by considering the number of square miles of country each of them drains, as compared with the rivers in North Western India, which have been or are about to be crossed by railways. The drainage areas of some of these rivers are given below,* together with those of the rivers under discussion. It will be seen that, relatively to drainage area, the Sutlej at Loodiana comes the nearest to the three Bengal rivers, while these being fed from a moister country are not likely to carry less water than the Sutlej. The bridging of the Jhelum, Cheenab, and Ravee will cost the Government £1,200,000. It is supposed that the larger drainages of the Koosee, Gunduck and Gogra cannot be crossed for less than £1,600,000. It will remain to be seen hereafter whether the traffic of the country will develope so far as to render it desirable to bridge these rivers at all at so great a cost.

The connecting links [illegible] referred to above for these three systems would aggregate 82 miles of railway that would involve a further expenditure of £1,592,000, the particulars of which we have no space for [illegible]. Suffice it say that the cost of the bridges over the Koosee and Gunduck is estimated relatively at £600,000 and £500,000.

But a further set of connecting links require to be considered between the western section of the systems just sketched and the Oudh and Rohilcund Company's lines, and that of the East Indian Railway near Benares. We may first look to construct a bridge over the Gogra either at Byramghat for the system set forth above, or at Fyzabad for the alternative system mentioned, connecting Bustee and Gonda with Fyzabad. But this will still be a very roundabout connection between the town of Goruckpoor and the large districts within which it stands and Benares. Government deem it proper therefore to have in view a line direct from Goruckpoor to Benares which would pass through Azimgurh, and might include a branch from Benares to Ghazeepoor. This line, however, would involve bridging both the Gogra and the Goomtee, and is, therefore, a section of railway which it is not contemplated to undertake unless strongly called for in the development of traffic. In considering this part of the system, it has been deemed necessary to bear in mind the provision in the Oudh and Rohilkund Company's contract of a line from Akbarpoor through Azimgurh to the Ganges, bridging the river at Buxar. The Company has not been anxious hitherto to carry on this part of their original scheme, and has rather urged the bridging of the Ganges at Benares. A line which would be free from any objection on the score of competing with the Oudh and Rohilkund Company's lines, and might be more convenient for traffic, may be found in a nearly direct line from Ghazeepoor to Sewan, which would afford a nearly direct communication from Mozufferpoor to Benares.

To complete the connection as above sketched would include:—

	£
Bridge over the Gogra at Byram Ghat	500,000
Railway from Goruckpoor to Azimgurh, 55 miles, at £6,000	330,000
Bridge over the Gogra on this line	500,000
Railway from Azimgurh to Benares *via* Gopalpoor, 52 miles	312,000
Bridge over Goomtee near Gopalpoor	200,000
Railway from Gopalpoor to Ghazeepoor, 28 miles	168,000
135 Miles of railway and bridges	2,010,000

Adding this to the rest of the system, and including also the Northern Bengal Railway as already sanctioned, we have:—

	Miles	Cost
System above sketched	719	6,476,000
Addition just explained	135	2,010,000
Northern Bengal line	225	1,630,000
Total	1,079	10,116,000

Altogether, including the four large bridges, the cost of the whole undertaking proposed by the Government of India comes to £9,375 per mile. *But considering the enormous population involved, and the richness of the country*, the Government is of opinion that there is every chance of the whole undertaking paying. It has been suggested that a tentative scheme of operation would suffice, beginning with the cheapest and probably best paying portions of the railways, so that, if it be carefully carried out, the risk of loss in the end will be small. The metre gauge will be used as the more economical. We have no objection to this gauge beyond the grand trunk Indian lines if merely on the score of saving of cost. For, to carry out the scheme we have now laid before our readers on the 5½ feet gauge with a light (45lbs.) rail, would cost upon Mr. Molesworth's calculation about 16 per cent. more; and, with a 60lbs rail, 33 per cent. more, making the total outlay in the first case in round numbers £11,800,000, and in the second case £13,450,000.

We have already given the area and population of these tracts, but we may mention that within their area there exist towns with the following population:—

1 Benares, 175,200: 3 from 40 to 50,000: 3 from 30 to 40,000: 4 from 20 to 30,000: 12 from 10 to 20,000: 10 from 5 to 10,000.

Mr. C. J. Campbell, Superintending Engineer 1st Grade, and a M.I.C.E., is now employed making a rough survey for these projects, and it is probable that towards the end of the year the Government of India will decide on something definite in regard to them. While on this subject, however, it is necessary to observe that the vast expenditure proposed on this tract of country, notably its demand [illegible] because of the late scarcity, is [illegible] to [illegible] reflection on matters [illegible] yet to learn what the terrible [illegible] has cost us, and whether the [illegible] hear [illegible] on its [illegible] another subject we imagine [illegible] more serious attention of the Government [illegible] giving a network of [illegible] the way, though mighty populous and very fruitful districts. And this is the immediate completion of the great lines of railway—from Lahore to Peshawur in one direction, and from Mooltan to Kurrachee in the other. Then again, there are the lines through Central India and Rajpootana yet [illegible]. Nor must we forget that main line [illegible] across the Peninsula in continuation from Nagpore, through Bundara, Raipore and Sumbulpore in the Central Provinces, to Calcutta, giving us a saving time [illegible] direct communication with the capital of at least 20 hours. After the existence of all these have become realized it will be time enough, we opine, to turn our attention to those divisions of the country which have been affected by the late scarcity, but which are favoured by nature with an abundance [illegible] and ample water communication.

	Drainage Areas.
The Jhelum drains	14,000
,, Chenab ,,	12,000
,, Ravee ,,	5,800
,, Beas ,,	6,000
,, Sutlej ,,	19,000
,, Jumna ,,	4,400
(Taking the crossings of the Punjaub Northern, and Sindh, Punjaub and Delhi Railways)—	
The Ganges, there is to be crossed by the Oudh and Rohilcund Company's line at [illegible]ghat, drains	10,000
The Gogra at Byramghat, opposite [illegible]ow, drains	19,000
The Gunduck, opposite Bettiah, drains	17,000
The Koosee drains	26,000

NOTES OF THE DAY.

It has always seemed to us that one of the greatest obstacles to the general adoption of the practice of cremation at home would be the prejudices of the multitude. Scientific men have ere this proved certain theories to their complete satisfaction, but failed to bring their wishes into practice simply through the opposition of the classes who never fail to look with suspicion upon any "new-fangled innovation." Perhaps it is well after all that this spirit of conservatism possesses such a strong hold as it does upon the most numerous section of the community in the Three Kingdoms. It keeps a wholesome check upon change, which "progress" is often mistakenly denominated. Much that effects "changes" is anything but "progress," and old-fashioned ways of doing things are frequently better than new ones. If a scheme is really beneficial to mankind, it will be adopted in time; if it is not, the dogged, suspicious obstinacy of the multitude proves an advantageous obstacle to thoughtless but enthusiastic reformers. The cremation question, being connected with one of the most solemn events of English life, is not likely to be settled in the affirmative in a day. Therefore we are not astonished to read of an astonishing demonstration against it which was made in West Hartlepool a few days before the last mail left. Mr. Edward Turnbull, solicitor, one of the Town Improvement Commissioners, had given notice of a motion in favour of cremation, as it was proposed to purchase land for enlarging the present cemetery. Before the Commissioners assembled, about 200 women, mostly belonging to the working classes, forced their way into the room, and freely expressed their opposition to cremation. When Mr. Turnbull arrived he was hooted, and there were cries of "Burn him," "Stick him in a tar barrel," "Give us Christian burial!" When the proceedings opened, Mrs Peart handed in a petition, which purported to come from the mothers in West Hartlepool, protesting against cremation as "revolting to the ideas of modern civilization," and calling upon the Commissioners to "scout with indignation so monstrous a proposition." The reading of this petition was loudly applauded, and then Mrs. Clarkson, a respectably dressed woman, asked Mr. Turnbull to withdraw his motion, as [illegible] she was certain he would not be able to carry it, and that if he did, it would result in [illegible] throughout the town. The Chairman assured the people that they need not be alarmed, as, even if the motion were carried, which was most unlikely, the Commissioners had no power to "cremate." He begged the "deputation" to withdraw, and assured them that their petition should have every attention. The crowd then slowly withdrew, with renewed cries of "Burn Turnbull," "Put him first," "Put him in a furnace," &c. Mr. Turnbull afterwards brought forward his motion; but as no one seconded it, it fell to the ground. During the time the meeting was held the crowd outside increased to about 3,000, and upon Mr. Turnbull leaving the Athenæum he was received with tremendous uproar and followed to his office.

It seems to be the fashion of a number of people, who may be said to be represented by *Vanity Fair*, to cast abuse upon Lord Northbrook and those who assist him in his administration whenever they get an opportunity of mentioning His Excellency's name. In the last number of *Vanity Fair* a writer has travelled a good deal out of his way to discredit Lord Napier, in connection with the Duffla Expedition. He says—

> Lord Northbrook has decided on sending an expedition against the marauding Dufflas, who have several English captives in their mountain fastnesses. Only 1,200 men are to be employed on this service, which would appear to show that Lord Napier is politically less timid than formerly. The Commander-in-Chief's plan in these petty wars has generally been to calculate very closely the numbers of the enemy, and then despatch a force so overwhelming that it could not possibly be beaten. This method is good neither for the army, whose campaign thus becomes a mere parade, nor for Indian finance, which is unnecessarily burdened. Lord Napier has deserved so well of his country that it seems almost unfair to suggest that two thousand men and two millions sterling would have given quite as good an account of King Theodore as ten thousand men and ten millions sterling. The general fault of our soldiers and statesmen is to dread failure more than they care for success. Even Sir Garnet Wolseley asked for more troops than he wanted, and the gallant 23rd had the cruel mortification of arriving at Cape Coast Castle only to be sent back to the transports. This is one of the prices we pay for government by newspapers and select committees of the House of Commons. France and Austria have paid even more heavily for their systems of government, so we cannot grumble.

It would be difficult to know what would please such a critic as this in the matter of Generalship. In our opinion it is a point of merit in a Commander that he takes every precaution to ensure success; but the idea of *Vanity Fair* is apparently that a good General ought to give the enemy a chance of defeating him. Well, this is a generous, romantic policy—stupidly generous and romantic—but we are afraid *Vanity Fair* is a day too late in announcing it. The British public or the Indian taxpayer are well aware that it is more profitable to win an easy victory over an enemy, and to pay well for it, than to lose in contest with a melodramatically brave but small and cheap army. The practical and moral effects of a defeat of a British force in a British possession are too dangerous to be risked by any *Vanity Fairish* Quixotic generalship; and in India, if our troops were defeated in a petty war the struggle would have to be continued until our enemies were beaten. It would never do to embark in an enterprise here with insufficient means and then submit to defeat tamely; otherwise we would be having every ambitious marauder setting up war on his own account. It is better to do a thing well once than be defeated and have to try to do it over again. Therefore we admire Lord Napier's generalship in calculating the exact strength of his opponents, and then making sure of overwhelming them. Such a course, while having all the advantages of [illegible] success, is merciful both to our own soldiers and [illegible] our enemy, for though bloody little wars have more glory about them, in the popular acceptation of the word, than quickly-ended harmless ones, yet we have no right to insist upon our soldiers being covered with more glory than they are likely to survive. Perhaps if critics of the *Vanity Fair* order, who like well-contested struggles, were made to take an actual part in the fighting, they would think Lord Napier's policy of safe campaigning not such a bad one after all.

It would appear that the floods in Sind have compelled the Bombay Government to adopt a Famine policy, the result of which is that Sind is more likely now to have better roads, canals, and means of communication by rail than it had before it was all but overwhelmed by the recent inundations. That policy, so far as we can make it out, is to employ a large number of people upon public works and to pay them wages to enable them to buy grain, to distribute food among those who are unable to work, and to refrain from [illegible] trade by [illegible] be true that [illegible] talooka has [illegible] case, as Mr. [illegible] in the Shikarpore [illegible] a great deal of grain [illegible] out Sind, there [illegible] grain used [illegible] fortunately [illegible] grain prefer to [illegible] wrought by the flood [illegible] people exorbitant prices [illegible] with grain, the [illegible] ment to adopt [illegible] supplying their [illegible] enable them to [illegible] prices put upon [illegible] vernment will [illegible] they will be [illegible] to be wrong [illegible] this we dare [illegible] however [illegible] kept the pro[illegible] account. [illegible] from the C[illegible] September, [illegible] Sehwan [illegible] the plans [illegible] required wi[illegible] received fro[illegible] Sind, the [illegible] the following [illegible] policy we h[illegible] bodied.

"The flood, [illegible] and Dadoo talooka [illegible] collectorate, [illegible] fall of rain in [illegible] inundation of [illegible] the sands to [illegible].

2. The loss [illegible] standing crops [illegible] destruction of [illegible] evidently very [illegible] learn that the larger villages and the [illegible] serious injury from [illegible] ground, and susceptible of protection [illegible] ments which the people [illegible] officers, appear to have [illegible] also gratifying [illegible] moveable property [illegible] as well as the grain in store, [illegible] in a great measure saved, and Government hope that they will thus be saved from the necessity of interrupting the proper course of [illegible] on public account. They trust that, by providing employment for all who can work on the Railway, the repairs of canals and [illegible] and the preparation for the coming crop, it may be in their power, without risk of life, to limit the distribution of food to those who are unable to work.

Government have every reliance that the measures taken by Sir William Merewether will go far to alleviate the distress among the poorer classes, and that the advances of money made, where necessary, to those who have lost their khurreef crop, to enable them to [illegible] for the succeeding rubbee, will be attended with the best results.

Government fully concur with Sir William Merewether in his expression of approval of the exertions of [illegible] son, Deputy Collector of Sehwan, and [illegible] of the District.

These papers should be transmitted to the [illegible] Department for consideration [illegible] to be granted, and the arrangements [illegible] for the rubbee crop.

THE NEW COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 5th October 1874.

GENERAL ORDER No. [illegible] of 1874.

On the arrival of Lieut.-General Sir C. W. D. Staveley, K.C.B., to take up the appointment of Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Army, he will be received with all the honours due to his rank.

J. Macdonald, Colonel, Secy to Govt.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF'S DEPARTURE.

Punctually at [illegible] guard of honour, composed of [illegible] of the 20th N. I., with band and [illegible] colours, under the command of Captain [illegible], arrived at the Apollo Bunder. A few [illegible] Major Sexton, [illegible] appearance, and [illegible] with the [illegible] the Hon'ble Sir [illegible] Hon'ble Lady Sp[illegible] arrived at the Bunder [illegible] conveyed [illegible] P. and O. Co.'s [illegible] steam launch accompanied by [illegible] Camps, [illegible] Sir Charles [illegible] the Hon. Messrs. [illegible] Kendall, [illegible] and Pinhey; [illegible] Generals Goll and Aitchison; Colonel Bond, [illegible] Macleod, Dr. [illegible], Colonel [illegible] Colonel Chatterbuck, Dr. [illegible]eatley, Major Sexton, Major [illegible], Captain Spencer, Captain Marshall, Captain [illegible] and several others. A salute of fifteen guns was then fired from the Battery, after which the company returned to their lines, the band playing "Paddle your own Canoe." There was a large assembly at the Bunder to bid His Excellency farewell.

THE RETIREMENTS FROM THE MADRAS ARMY.

We understand that the following officers of the Madras Army have sent in applications to retire under the new scheme:—

Col. T. Clerk—Commissioner, Nuggur Division Mysore.

Col. H. W. Wilson—Residing out of India on British pay under G. G. O. 1st August 1872.

Col. A. C. Steele—Commandant, 20th Native Infantry.

Col. John Daniel—Commandant, 5th Native Infantry.

Col. F. N. Smith—Residing out of India on British pay under G. G. O. 1st August 1872.

Col. Pollog—Commandant, 26th N. I. (Europe P. A.)

Col. C. W. Taylor—General Asst. Bangalore.

Col. A. Cowan—Residing out of India on British pay, under G. G. O. 1st August 1872.

Col. C. J. Bradley—2nd in Command and Wing Officer 12th N. I. (Europe M. C.)

Col. C. T. Haskins—Residing in Europe on British pay under G. G. O. 1st August 1872.

Col. W. S. S. Muldister—Offg. 2nd in Command and Squadron Officer 3rd Light Cavalry.

Col. W. P. S. Smyth—2nd in Command and Wing Officer 27th N. I.

Col. W. H. Cuming—2nd in Command and Wing Officer 1st N. I.

Col. D. C. Pollard—Commandant 27th N. I.

Col. A. R. Fraser—Presidency Paymaster (Europe P. A.)

Col. C. O. Lukin—Europe, M. C.

Col. George Paxton—Europe, P. A.

Col. F. M. Haultain—Commandant, 3rd N. I. (Europe P. A.)

Col. W. P. Stanley—Commandant, 12th N. I.

Col. L. H. H. Holland—Residing out of India on British pay under G. G. O. 1st August 1872.

Col. E. A. [illegible]—Officiating Commandant, 33rd N. I.

Col. James Orr—2nd in Command and Wing Officer 38th N. I. (Europe M. C.)

Col. H. M. Morgan—Deputy Conservator of Forests, 1st Class.

Col. C. E. Palmer—Offg. 2nd in Command and Wing Officer 34th N. I.

Col. A. S[illegible]—Residing out of India on British pay under G. G. O. 1st August 1872.

Lieut. Col. E. B. Rathsay—(Europe M. C.)

Lieut. Col. James Michael—Supt. of Family Pension (Europe P. A.)

Lieut.-Col. A. E. Bowen—Europe, P. A.

Lieut.-Col. W. Ramsay—Wing Officer 10th N. I.

Lieut.-Col. T. Austin—Wing Officer 40th N. I. (Europe P. A.)

Lieut. Col. H. Gilden—Commandant No. 3 Light Field Horse Battery, Hyderabad Contingent.

Lieut.-Col. C. W. Cox—Wing Officer 1st N. I.

Lieut.-Col. W. A. Daly—2nd in Command and Wing Officer 14th N. I.

Lieut.-Col. G. Elliot, c.s.i.—Commissioner, Ashtagram Division, Mysore, (Europe M. C.)

Lieut.-Col. C. Y. Fordon—Wing Officer, 12th N. I. (Europe P. A.)

Lieut.-Col. J. E. Fairlie—2nd in Command and Squadron Officer, 1st Cavalry (Europe P. A.)

The names of Colonel A. J. P. Ewart of the Commissariat Department, and of four or five other officers, may also ultimately appear in the list of those who have elected to retire under the scheme. It will be seen that a good number of the officers who are either on leave in Europe or are residing there on British pay, under the order of the 1st August 1872, have taken advantage of the scheme to close their connection with India.—*Madras Mail.*

"MUSIC HATH CHARMS," &c.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Another month and the Bombay season will have commenced. At the [illegible] things our chances are not to be compared with those of Poona, or Mahableshwur, or even of Matheran, but [illegible] the chances are that everything will be even duller than usual. No theatrical companies, no circuses, no minstrels—not even a band—a glorious prospect truly—but it is more particularly to this latter point that I wish to direct public attention. A good band is a thing we all enjoy, especially as we have nothing to pay for it, and, as you pointed out recently, we like, above all things, to have our music cheap—[illegible] may perhaps be pardoned if I venture, in the name of the public, to ask our good-natured military authorities to provide us with a Band, or our season will be a miserable failure. To be sure a rumour has gained currency among the music-loving portion of our community that the really splendid band of the Queen's, with its string of [illegible] is to be stationed here, but [illegible] is, too good to be true. Should the [illegible] however, the military authorities [illegible] the [illegible] of the regiment may [illegible] meanwhile [illegible]

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 18 June, 2017

[illegible]ENCE.

[illegible] MAIL.
[illegible] Orders. [illegible] the continu[illegible] has excited fears [illegible] embank-

[illegible]

LONDON, 2nd October, Aft.
The [illegible] Cotton Market closed steady; Surats firm.
The Liverpool Cotton Market [illegible] steady.
[illegible]
Exchange on India [illegible]
Oriental [illegible]
Chartered Mercantile Bank [illegible]
Hongkong and Shanghai [illegible]
4 per cent. Rupee Paper [illegible]
4½ per cent. do. do. [illegible]
5½ per cent. do. do. [illegible]
Total Coin in the Bank of France [illegible]
Notes in circulation [illegible]
3 per cent. Consols for account [illegible]
5 per cent. French Rente, 1872 [illegible]
Bar Silver [illegible]
The Cotton Exchange of Augusta estimates the crop of Georgia [illegible] better than that of 1873.

The amount subscribed to the Famine Relief Fund in [illegible] has amounted to Rs. 76,805.

The Italian Mail Steamer Arabia left Suez for Bombay [illegible] on Saturday the 3rd instant.

The latest reports on the prospects of the crops in Burmah are [illegible] Arakan, good in Pegu, and most favourable in the Tenasserim Division.

The [illegible] says that the Dutch blockade has been raised off "[illegible]" and "Kloewang"—two of the principal pepper producing states on the west coast of Acheen. The latter is adjacent to "Acheen Bazaar."

A Calcutta paper says that nearly forty thousand maunds of Government rice, being the residue of the famine stores in Calcutta, are being despatched [illegible] the Chitpore depot to the districts [illegible] of relief.

Sir Harry Parkes [illegible] took his departure from Yokohama for [illegible] on Saturday morning, the 22nd [illegible] in H. M.'s Thalia. The small squadron under the command of Admiral Shadwell was expected to arrive there on the 24th ultimo.

The following is the [illegible] Opium [illegible] held at the Government Sale room [illegible] Bankshall Street, on the 2nd October, 1874:—

Behar	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Benares	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Upon the departure for Europe, yesterday, of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, Major General [illegible], K.C.S.I., assumed command of the Bombay Army, pending the arrival of [illegible] General Sir Charles [illegible] Staveley, [illegible].

A [illegible] notes, as a significant fact, that, while the acreage [illegible] under tobacco cultivation in [illegible] District does not exceed 100 acres [illegible] tobacco exported last year amounted to [illegible].

The steamer Pampy, which arrived at Manilla on the 31st August from the Marianne Islands, conveyed the following shipwrecked persons:—Mr. Barnet Hopkinson, pilot, and James Gallivan, James C. Tonkins, Patrick Holly, and [illegible], sailors, who had formed part of the crew of the British brigantine Iconia, which had been wrecked on Strong's Island. They were received by the Governor of the Marianne islands and embarked on board the Pampy for Manilla.

We are informed that an extensive seizure of arms was made by the Customs Preventive Department on board the P. and O. Co.'s steamer Delhi on Saturday last. The arms were imported in the mail steamer Lombardy last week, and were manifested for transhipment to Singapore, the P. and O. Co.'s people manifesting the contents of the cases in the tranship permit as cotton, by which means it seems they attempted to throw dust in the eyes of the Custom House authorities.

There was a terrible typhoon at Nagasaki on the 20th August, in which the British Consulate was destroyed, serious damage done to nearly all the buildings in the Foreign Settlement; the Japanese ironclad Stonewall driven ashore on the rocks and a hole stove in her bottom, several other steamers and sailing vessels driven ashore, and very many native craft sunk in the harbour. Over 300 [illegible] bodies had been recovered, and the total loss of life must have been fearful. Details will be found in another column.

A special train for the conveyance of guests, on the occasion of the opening of the Nizam's State Railway will be run by the G. I. P. Railway Co. from Bombay to Hyderabad on the following time table:—

Bombay (Boree Bunder)	dep.	[illegible]	
Bombay (Byculla)	"	[illegible]	
Callian	"	[illegible]	
Poona	"	[illegible]	
Shahabad	"	[illegible]	
Haidarabad	arr.	[illegible]	

The festivities in connection with the opening of the line will last from the 8th till the 14th instant.

The [illegible] of the 20th August states:—"The British ship Albion, with a cargo of 15,000 piculs of sugar, caught fire yesterday evening at [illegible] o'clock in Probolinggo roadstead. The hull is still smouldering. The cause of the fire is still unknown. At about 8 p.m. the vessel had to be abandoned, because the flames were breaking out on all sides. The crew were saved by boats from ships lying in the roadstead. On account of the low state of water, no assistance could be afforded from the shore. Of the vessel's stores, &c., nothing has been saved."

The British India Company's steamer Punjab arrived yesterday morning from the Persian Gulf via Kurrachee. H. M. Ships Philomel and Nimble were at Kurrachee. Quarantine had been established at Bushire on all vessels coming from Bussorah on account of [illegible] having broken out at Babylon and round about Bagdad. Disturbances had occurred at Bhorein and H. M. S. Magpie had gone there to enquire into the state of affairs. H. M. S. Philomel has also been ordered to return to the Gulf, in consequence. The Sir [illegible] was cruising round the island to prevent the [illegible] from the mainland.

In June last, a proposal was made by some private individuals to construct a railway on a three-feet gauge from Rangoon to Toungoo, in the Sittang Valley, at their own cost, if the Government would grant certain concessions. The Government of India have replied that they have no intention of departing from their determination to construct all further railways by State Agency, and, therefore, could not entertain the proposals. At the same time, they added, that the facts brought forward in favour of the proposed line had established a good case for testing its merits, and a survey would be ordered in the cold weather season, as soon as officers could be spared for the purpose, for the construction of a [illegible] gauge.

Intelligence received [illegible] on the 20th August [illegible] German Consul at Hakodate [illegible] murdered by a Samurai of the [illegible], who has subsequently surrendered. H. I. G. M.'s [illegible] sailed for Hakodate the next day. The following particulars of the murder are given by a correspondent of the Japan Herald:—As Mr. Haber was taking a walk, barely on the outskirts of the town, he was attacked by a Japanese with drawn sword, and cut in a most frightful manner, one of his legs being merely retained by a piece of skin. The body was conveyed to the [illegible]. The man who committed the crime gave himself up, and voluntarily stated that he was from Akita on the western coast of Nippon; that he had been a fanatic; that some god had appeared to him in a dream, and told him to destroy a foreigner, as they were the primary cause of the alteration of the Government.

The most interesting information [illegible] with reference to the Spark tragedy [illegible] of the arrest in Hongkong of a Chinaman [illegible] Wong Chen Ying, who has been identified as one of the Spark pirates, and the recovery in his possession of a number of articles of jewellery including Capt. Brady's gold watch-chain, which the pirates had stolen. Another prisoner, who was not recognized by the witnesses, had been previously arrested in Hongkong for the unlawful possession of some European clothing, which afterwards proved to have belonged to people on board the Spark, and he has been placed in the dock as the second prisoner under the charge of piracy. The case was still pending in the Police Court, the prisoners having been remanded until the 8th instant. Several more of the pirates have been arrested at Canton, one of whom made a confession, but died shortly afterwards from wounds received in a conflict between the junk he was in and another which claimed a share of the spoils. It appears the original plan was that seventy men from both junks should take part in the piracy, but owing to one of the junks having been delayed by the tide, only thirty of the pirates succeeded in getting passage on board the Spark, and after they left the steamer, they fought over the booty.

The following anecdote, says *Vanity Fair*, will probably afford a malicious satisfaction to the thousands who have suffered from the irresponsible folly of those permanent officials, in whose hands are really the destinies of all those who have anything to do with Government departments. Some few years ago a regiment returned from a tour of foreign service and was gaily looking forward to a good spell of home service. The considerate authorities at the Horse Guards admitted their claims to a good home station, and it was arranged that the regiment was to proceed to the West Riding of Yorkshire. Unfortunately the settlement of all details was left, as usual, to certain clerks who have never learnt by experience that there is some little difference in the attractions and salubrity of Hong Kong and Weymouth. In this instance the clerk was not only unsympathetic, but also either careless or endowed with hazy notions about geography. He did not read his instructions, or perhaps they were not very legibly written, or it may be that he thought all the virtue of a place with two names resided in the first. At all events he confounded the West Riding with the West Indies, and the unfortunate regiment had hardly landed before it was re-embarked for Jamaica or some other charming island in that part of the world. "Passive obedience is one of a soldier's chief merits, and the unfortunate corps departed without remonstrance. The mistake, however, in course of time leaked out, and the poor clerk was for this one error removed from the public service without being allowed to plead first fault." Was there no one else in fault?

In the *Graphic* received by last mail there is an illustration of a singularly pretty crystal fountain which Messrs. Osler and Co., the well-known glassware merchants, have completed for the Maharajah of Pattiala. The *Graphic* says it is decidedly one of the most splendid pieces of glasswork ever attempted. The height of the whole fountain is 22 feet 6 inches, the diameter of the large dish is 8 feet, the number of jets 60, in tiers of 24, 16, 12, and 8, and the weight of the glass, exclusive of the marble base, is no less than 25 tons. The platform is of richly cut-glass standing on a broad marble base. A large central shaft rises from this, surrounded by six columns, composed of prisms of crystals, very richly cut on the inner side, which gives a peculiarly beautiful appearance. The columns are fitted so exactly that the joints are absolutely imperceptible. A cornice of glass connects the columns, each of which is surmounted by a large globe of solid crystal, cut in triangular facets of minute exactness. The effect, when the sun shines through these, is dazzlingly brilliant, every point flashing the colours of the prism. From the capital of the centre shaft depend two rows of large crystal pendants. The crystal basin of 8 feet in diameter rises from the massive trunk at an elevation of 11 feet in curves of great elegance. It is scalloped, and is cut on the underside to represent the ripple and play of water. Near where the basin meets the trunk is suspended another row of pendants and ovoid-cut drops, perfect in beauty and brilliancy. Elegant scrolls of glass, festooned and arranged in three tiers carry the jets in the upper part of the work, which terminates in a prismatic star and pointed hexagonal ornament. This fountain displays the perfection of glass cutting. Every kind of work is represented—feather-cutting, hexagon-cutting, pillar cutting, as well as lapidary cut balls. The whole is composed exclusively of cut glass, and in point of size and richness is superior to the fountain made by Messrs. Osler which was the glory of the Exhibition of 1851.

POONA HORSE AND CATTLE SHOW.

The opening of the above, in the old Horse Artillery Lines, Wanowrie, on the 23rd ultimo, was as dismal an affair as could well be imagined. A slow dull drizzle set in towards evening, and the general opinion was that His Excellency the Governor, who was to have opened the Show, would not attend in consequence. Mr. Lee-Warner, however, who arrived at the place about a quarter to five o'clock, undeceived those who had already gathered there, by saying that His Excellency would attend ere long. At five o'clock the old creaking gates of the Horse Artillery Lines were suddenly thrown open, and a babel of sounds from the various visitors at the Show announced the coming of some great personage. Of course this was nobody else but His Excellency the Governor, whose carriage drove up the road leading to the shed, which was, according to the large letters placed over the entrance to it, sacred to the judges only. Of course by this time all who were to arrive did arrive, and after some cheery or cheerless "confab"—I will not be sure which—between the hero of the evening, the Revenue Commissioner of the Southern Division, His Excellency's Private Secretary, Major Wardrop, and some of the "smaller fry," and whose conversation was pleasantly sprinkled with the "silver notes" of the half dozen ladies who did honour to the occasion, to break the monotony of the sprinkles of rain without, the "business" of the evening commenced with a half-blown speech by Mr. Havelock, in which he set forth the "progress" of the annual Horse and Cattle Show, the object of a "paternal Government" in instituting such Show for the benefit of the country, and several other desultory remarks, all which were received with a dismal "hear, hear!" Sir Philip Wodehouse then, with a smile, in declaring the "Poona Horse and Cattle Show of 1874 open to the public" forgot not to state pithily of the "valuable assistance" the Committee of Management would lose at the forthcoming Show, in the absence of the Commissioner, who would not be among them next year. This startling intelligence was received with at least three bows by Mr. Havelock, while the poor Committee of Management looked decorously dolorous. The horses, on the whole, shown this year, were a most inferior lot, the only ones worthy of mention being the Australian mares, which were better than those exhibited last year.

In Class I. nothing was shown. Sir J. Jeejeebhoy exhibited an English mare, Lucy, in Class II. (the only one shown), which, however, got no prize, having no merits.

Class III. was represented by Rufus and Crusader, the second of which only got a prize (third), though even this was not deserved.

In Class IV, Colonial Mares suitable for Breeding, 14 animals were shown. Three prizes were awarded, Zeeba first, Philipine second, and Princess third. Philipine should certainly have got no prize at all as a "brood mare," being too leggy and not "roomy" enough for the purposes of breeding. Princess ought to have got second prize.

Class V., Arabs suitable for Stallions, brought 11 competitors together. Only two prizes were given, Emperor getting second honours and Shah-i-Dan third. None was [illegible] deserving of the first prize. The [illegible] in favour of Emperor was quite [illegible] the following disfigurements:—head bad, put on; ewe-necked wanting [illegible] elbows; elbows turned in, and toes [illegible],—in fact a disjointed horse altogether. [illegible] very evenly made well-bred horse, should have had first prizes, and Sha-i-Dan second.

In Class VI., nothing was shown.

Class VII., Arab Galloway and Poney Stallions. Seventeen animals were shown in this class. Jamil got 1st prize; Cherub 2nd; and Gazelle 3rd. Though Jamil was the best one shown in this class (excepting Arab Spirit, who on account of getting a prize in two successive years is not entitled to another prize) he was not deserving of first honours. He might with justice have been awarded 2nd prize, and Cherub 3rd. Gazelle was far from deserving any prize at all, on account of his short neck, low and long pasterns and high hocks.

In Class VIII, Country and Stud-bred Horses fit for Stallions, 11 were exhibited. Not one being fit for the purpose shown, no prizes should have been given, though Hurry, Baykul, and Gooldar got 2nd, 3rd, and 4th (or extra) prizes, respectively. Brutes like these getting prizes induces farmers and other horse-breeders to breed from them, on which account this class ought to be entirely expunged from the catalogue in future.

Class IX., Country and Stud-bred Mares suitable for Breeding. There was a strong muster for this class, 32 being shown, Luxmee, Seeta, Moll Brooke, Khoonee and Kasur getting 2nd, 3rd, 4th 5th and 6th prizes in the order named. No first prize was awarded. The judgment was correct enough, except perhaps in the case of Moll Brooke, whose pasterns were too straight to render her deserving of a prize.

Class X., Country and Stud-bred Mares in Foal or with Foal at foot by a Government Stallion, was represented by 21 animals; Hirkanee, Gunjee, Luxmee (chesnut), Saranjee, Moll Brook, Luxmee (white), and Farbuttee getting 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, and 8th prizes, respectively. Here also no first prize was awarded. Moll Brook, Filly at foot by Government Stallion, Bay Malton, ought not, on account of her straight pasterns likewise, to have got a prize. The others were not undeserving of the prizes awarded them.

In Class XI., Country and Stud-bred Galloway and Poneys suitable for Breeding, 18 were shown, Hunsraj, Boroon, The Pig, and Star of the Deccan got 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th prizes in the order named. No first prize awarded. I would certainly have not given Hunsraj a prize at all, he being a slouchy ugly looking brute. The others deserved their prizes.

Class XII., Country and Stud-bred Galloway and Poney Mares suitable for Breeding. In this class, 11 were shown, Subjee gaining 1st honours; Cavaree 2nd, and in Badamee 3rd. Judgment pretty correct. Second and third might have [illegible].

[illegible] Country and Stud-bred Galloway and Poney Mares in Foal or with Foal at foot by a Government Stallion, 12 were exhibited, Muthura getting 1st prize, Kardee 2nd, Koomed 3rd, and Luxmee 4th. Judgment not incorrect.

Class XIII, Yearling Foals, Country-bred. Six were shown here. Motee got 2nd prize: no 1st or 3rd prizes given. Judgment very good.

In Class XIV., Yearling Fillies, Country-bred, 9 were exhibited, 1st, 2nd and 3rd prizes being awarded to Suruswutee, Mahadee, and Gunpattee, respectively. Judgment correct.

Class XV., Two-year old Colts, Country-bred. Only three shown. [illegible] getting 3rd prize. No 1st and 2nd prizes given. Judgment correct.

In Class XVI., Two-year old Fillies Country-bred, though three entered, only two exhibited. No prizes given, which was just enough.

Class XVII., Three year old Colts, Country-bred. Four shown. Dundee got 1st prize. No 2nd or 3rd prizes. Dundee did not deserve 1st prize; if any, he might have got 3rd.

In Class XVIII., Three-year old Fillies, Country-bred, three were exhibited, Goolsagur getting 1st prize, and Nerbuddee 2nd. Judgment not at fault.

Class XIX., Four-year old Colts, Country-bred. Only two shown. No prize given. Wuzeer would have got a prize had he not been spavined. The other had no merit.

In Class XX., Four-year old Fillies, Country-bred, only three were shown, Subjee getting 1st prize and Mahaluxmee 3rd. No 2nd prize given. Fair enough.

Class XXI., The Produce of any Government Stallion: Yearling Foals. Fifteen were shown in this class. Heera got 1st prize, Rungia 2nd, and Bala 3rd. Judgment very fair.

In Class XXII., Yearling Fillies, the Produce of any Government Stallion, 10 were shown, Manparee winning 1st honours, Gazelle 2nd, and Somee 3rd. I should have given Gazelle 1st prize, for quality and blood; but Manparee being younger the judges thought she might in time be the better of the two.

Class XXIII., The Produce of any Government Stallion, two-year old colts. Seven were shown here. Pompadour getting 1st prize, and Privilege Leave 2nd. Both colts were very good, and deserving of 1st prizes, but if the choice were given me I should undoubtedly have made 2nd, 1st, and 1st, 2nd.

Class XXIV. The Produce of any Government Stallion, Two-year old Fillies. Five were shown. No 1st prize given. Luxmee (grey) got 2nd prize, and Luxmee (brown) 3rd. Fair.

In Class XXV., The produce of any Government Stallion, Three-year old Colts. Six exhibited. 1st prize given to Prince, 2nd to Sangola. No 3rd prize awarded. Judgment correct.

In Class XXVI., The Produce of any Government Stallion, Three-year old Fillies, five were shown. No 1st and 2nd prizes given for want of [illegible] Sarungee.

Class XXVII., The Produce of any Government Stallion, Four-year old Colts. Only 3 shown. No prizes given. Wazeer, a fine colt, was spavined.

Class XXVIII., The Produce of any Government Stallion, Four-year old. Four shown. No 1st prize awarded. Keshow got 2nd.

In Class XXIX., none shown.

Class XXX., Three-year old Geldings, Country and Stud-bred, only two shown. [illegible] got 1st prize, but was far from deserving it.

In Class XXXI., but one shown, and he was spavined.

Class XXXII., Five-year old Geldings, Country and Stud-bred. Eight shown. Nugget got 1st prize, Outcast 2nd, and Madoo 3rd. Judgment very correct.

Class XXXIII., Chargers and Horses or Mares suitable as such. Eighteen exhibited: Ruby got 1st prize, Rufus 2nd, and Crusader 3rd. This class ought to be expunged, or headed "Country-bred Horses or Mares suitable as Chargers."

In Class XXXIV., Hunters, any breed or sex, 11 shown. Huntsman got 1st prize, Heartsease 2nd, and Golden Fleece 3rd. If any horse in this class did not merit a prize it was Golden Fleece, having refused his first fence, and did not jump it better than many others shown, when he was put to it again. He has, besides, exceedingly long pasterns, nor is his action in any way suited for a hunter. Gareeb was far more deserving of 3rd honours.

Class XXXV., Hacks, any breed or sex. Four exhibited. Dan Church was awarded 1st prize, and Rutnee 2nd. No 3rd prize given. This and Class XXXIV. should be altered, as I have suggested with reference to Class XXXIII.

In Class XXXVI. none shown.

There were very few in the Cattle classes exhibited this year. The quality of the English bulls (the best cattle shown) was very good. The judgment on the whole was a vast improvement on that of last year; indeed, as you will observe, from Class XIII., the Judges' conclusions were seldom at fault. Major Wardrop was energetic to a fault in sometimes losing, in his great zeal, his good temper. He took, however, an immense amount of trouble, and the success of the Show is in a great measure attributable to him and Mr. Oliphant. The breed of the country is indisputably improving; but one very necessary thing is to insure good stock in future, to levy a tax on all unworthy stallions in the country, and have some one employed by Government to geld them, free of charge, to the owners. Some of the present Government Stallions, too, ought to be removed, such brutes as dezzio, Roostam and Andy, and a few others, and some good, young, sound ones substituted instead.

PLAIN SNAFFLE.

DEYRAH DOON AND THE NORTH-WEST.

ABOUT MOONLIGHT TRIALS AND TOUTS & Co.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In my last I jotted down a few hints which, I thought, might be useful to owners coming up to this place. I will now say a few words about Deyrah itself. The race-course is, in my opinion, a decided improvement on either Poona or Bombay: all the inner portion of it is covered with a nice coating of turf, and when I first arrived it was splendid going. Just at present it is a little hard, as no rain has fallen for some days; but even as it is now there is nothing to complain of, as there is a heavy dew at night, and early in the morning it is by no means bad training ground, if the steam is put on up the hill. From the 1¼ mile post to between the ¾ and ½ mile posts there is a very steep descent, and from thence to the winning post an equally steep hill to climb, the rise in the ¼ mile being, I am told, nearly 80 feet. The steeple-chase course is inside the flat course. So far as the fences are concerned there is nothing to get over, and I should call it a flying course all round. In my opinion it is just about right for Arabs, but scarcely big enough for Walers. It would be improved, even for the former, if there were a couple of unmasked water jumps instead of two of the mud walls, of which there are too many. The ground over which the horses have to gallop is abominable, plough nearly the whole way, and very uneven enough going, such as you would expect to see pig-sticking, but not steeple-chasing. The big horses have to travel over three miles of this stuff, and precious slow they will be, I expect, in getting over their journey. Why should stewards condemn owners to gallop over three miles of plough at the very commencement of the season, at which time they are not particularly anxious to have their horses too fat? Three miles, or even four, would do very well about January, when all the horses are in good order, but a two-mile course is quite sufficient for the first meeting of the season; that is to say, if pace is required, and steeple-chasing without pace is somewhat a farce. The Arabs have to go once round and half a mile, which gives them the hill twice.

Deyrah is a capital place for forage. Hurio, it can be got in abundance without any trouble whatever, and the oats here are far superior to what are grown near Poona. They are as cheap as gram, the price of wheat being about 22 seers the rupee. There are a great number of horses going round now, and owners and outsiders have been tumbling in pretty fast of late. The gambling is terrific: I never saw anything like it. A man who can afford to back his horse at the Deyrah meeting can really win a large stake. To give you some idea of how money can be piled on here, I need only mention that up to Wednesday night 25 lotteries had been drawn, averaging in value about 1,800 rupees a piece. They will now be held daily: for the last ten days they have been going on every other day. They are held at night at the hotel, and those who attend, with the exception of the race officials and jockeys and trainers, pay a fee of a rupee a night for the use of the room. The climate of this place is not as cool as I expected, considering it is about 2,400 feet above sea level. The thermometer does not rise high, 78 to 80 about lunch time; but there is no breeze, and this makes it decidedly muggy. Timing has been thrown open to the public here at last, and very properly too. Racing men in Western India will remember the endless discussion we had before it was carried on the Bombay side. Those who want to try dark horses are now driven on to the course at unseasonable hours, and even then they are by no means safe.

A rather amusing incident occurred [illegible] to try [illegible] horses as usual, from the course about 7-30, but returned again when they thought the coast was clear. The stand and its premises and the chuppurs were duly reconnoitred, everything was pronounced safe, the animals were brought forth, and both trials took place. Shortly afterwards the branches of a tree not far off were seen to be in motion; there was no breeze blowing at the time, and why on that calm peaceful morning the leaves of that tree should be so deeply agitated seemed an inexplicable mystery. All eyes were turned to the spot. Could the tree be possessed of devils? or what was it? The party had not long to wait. [illegible] descending [illegible] with a smile of satisfaction on his countenance. It was —— the trainer who had been too cute for his opponents, and who nestled snugly amidst the luxurious embraces of that abundant foliage had noted the results of each trial. It was suggested subsequently that a little rook shooting in the vicinity of the course would be by no means a bad way of passing the morning at Deyrah. Touts beware! a charge of even No. 10 lodged by mistake in a certain place may be rare fun for the doctor who picks out the pellets, but is apt to be exceedingly unpleasant to the patient whose nether end is the subject of the operation. Our hero, however, was by no means satisfied with his performance on Saturday, and he resolved to let the world know that he was capable of performing still greater deeds. An opportunity was not long wanting. On the following Monday two sporting owners, well known on this side, hailing from a house known at Deyrah as the "Coper's Retreat," put their heads together, resolved to checkmate the professional tout, and after some discussion determined to run off a grand trial of four horses at 1 P.M. At the appointed time, however, the glasses brought to bear on the race-course revealed the ominous fact that the grand stand was temporarily inhabited by two individuals—whether they were black or white it could not be determined—but that two human beings were there, of this there was no manner of doubt. Flags such as might be used in army signalling were seen waving fitfully to and fro, as if intended to communicate some message to invisible and far distant individuals. A native scout sent out to reconnoitre returned with the information that the two inhabitants of the grand stand were "Sahib Log," and a further reconnaissance shortly afterwards confirmed the supposition that touts were about. It was resolved to postpone the trial till 1 A.M. and to take it by moonlight, by which time it was hoped that the followers of this distinguished profession would be in the arms of Morpheus. Accordingly, after the lotteries the owners and riders proceeded to the course, and one of the first things that met their gaze in the far distance was a figure muffled up in a blanket. On approaching the individual it was found that it was not the great man himself, but one of his myrmidons, a syce, who not being able to satisfactorily account for his presence at such an unseasonable hour, was seized, and having been firmly bound was made fast to a post, and his blanket secured over his head to prevent his making use of his visual organs. After a considerable delay, in consequence of orders not having been properly carried out, the trial was run off, and it was hoped, unseen by any, but the parties concerned; but no sooner did the riders pull up, than to the horror of all present did the apparition of the "great professional" himself suddenly appear. Where he had been all the time is a mystery, but sure enough there he was at the right time and in the right place. It is supposed that the prolonged absence of his syce (the prisoner) had led him to take the field in person, and that snake-like he had in the comparative darkness managed to escape detection. Such distinguished talent should not be allowed to remain unnoticed, and I only regret that some one possessed of a more powerful pen than my own cannot be placed at his service to record his deeds of prowess. I have not given his name, but racing men will probably have no difficulty in filling in the hyphen. It must be satisfactory to the owners to know that this night expedition cost the hero of it something over 800 rupees, for, like many other foolish men who think themselves very sharp, he has for once in his life over-reached himself. "Those who sup with the devil should have a long spoon," otherwise they are apt to get scorched and those who tout horses should remember, that though a thick-headed tout may *watch* a trial, it requires a clever man to *deduce the correct inferences to be drawn from that trial.*

Most of the horses here are unknown to our courses in Western India, and I need not therefore discuss their chances at length. With regard to the Bombay lot, however, I may say that Nizam is first favourite in the Derby, and fetches high prices in the lotteries. Saladin and Crossbow are about equal favorites in the Galloway Race; the former perhaps a trifle more in favour than the latter. Of the Steeple-Chase horses, I regret to inform you that Wenlock has gone wrong and will not start. He hurt his shoulder about three months ago, and in jumping about the first day he was brought on to the Deyrah course he brought on his lameness again. Fusee will start for the [illegible] race; but is not thought to have a chance against the great Bengal crack, Magdala. At the lotteries their prices are 5 to 1 on Magdala, and a trifle under 6 to 1 against Fusee. On paper the former must win, as he is a wonderful performer over a country, and would have the advantage, if it came to a finish. It being as [illegible] as a pebble on the flat, which Fusee is not. It remains to be seen whether any unforeseen contingencies will be forthcoming, which may operate in favour of the Bombay horse, and which have not been taken into consideration in the betting.

W. A. S. P.

BOMBAY.

Theft of Wearing Apparel.—One Mahomed Jowraj reported to the police the theft, from his house at Mahim, of wearing apparel, to the extent of Rs. 100.

Accidental Death.—An inquest was held on Sunday last on view of the body of one Lakhma Cheta, a Marwarree, at Shaik Memon Street. Verdict—That death was caused by his having been accidentally drowned in a well.

Death from Excessive Drinking.—An inquest was held yesterday morning at Picquet Road, on view of the body of a Mahratta horsekeeper, named Bappoo, who died from excessive drinking. The jury returned a verdict accordingly.

Charge of Forgery and Cheating against a European.—The case in which John Irvine stands charged with forgery and cheating at the instance of Messrs. Rogers and Co. was yesterday remanded at the Girgaum Police Court by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee till the 19th instant.

Mischief.—At about 11 o'clock on the night of Sunday last, five or six men commenced wantonly to demolish a new gateway in course of erection at the back of the Soonderdass Mooljee cloth market. The ramoosees in charge of the market immediately raised an alarm, upon which the men decamped. The ground it appears upon which the gateway is being erected is at present in dispute in the High Court.

A Coroner's Inquest.—An adjourned inquest was held on Sunday last, on view of the body of a Marwarree mendicant named Sooka, who died from the effects of a severe fall while struggling with another man of the same caste, at the Durmasala at Pinjrapole. Verdict—That death was caused by rupture of the spleen, the result of an accidental fall. The other Marwarree is in hospital suffering from injuries received in the struggle.

A Fire.—On Saturday evening last a dense volume of smoke was seen to issue from a house at Balloo Sarang Street, occupied by a Borah named Abdoola Adamjee. An alarm was immediately raised, and a number of people hastening to the spot soon the fire was extinguished. It was discovered that a quantity of a composition used for the manufacture of fireworks had accidentally ignited and caused the fire. No material damage was done.

Poona Weather.—The nights and mornings are clear and cool like the beginning of the cold weather. The sudden setting in of the chill east winds on the night of Friday last has given cold and fever to many of the people of Poona; great care needs to be taken to keep cool during the day and warm at night, as the range of the thermometer is very great during the twenty-four hours. The clouds have passed away and the sky is clear and the air fresh and pleasant. Sore throat is prevailing in Poona just now.—*Deccan Herald.*

Robbery in a Railway Carriage.—A most daring robbery was committed in the Down Passengers' Train from Sholapore on the night of the 15th ultimo. A merchant was travelling in a third class carriage, having in his possession bars of gold to the value of Rs. 9,000, when a fellow passenger managed to make off with this property. On the discovery of the theft, the wire was made use of to inform Police Inspector Rahim Sahib, of the Railway Police, of what had occurred. Mr. Rahim Sahib has arrested at Moregaum five men on suspicion who are implicated in the matter. Several of the gold bars have been found; at Ghorepadies Pait a portion of the gold was recovered, another portion at Garden Reach, buried at a bridge near Wahdias Wada; and on the 1st October some more of the gold was found at Bhopola, near the bank of the river, hidden under the native Goddess Kolate Bawa. The total property recovered up to the present time is Rs. 6,060. The [illegible] of the property being recovered, [illegible] the thieves brought to justice before the Railway Magistrate by the close of the current month.

THE AFFRAY BETWEEN THE POLICE AND MILITARY AT CRAWFORD MARKET.

The preliminary investigation into the affray which occurred on Saturday last between a fatigue party consisting of twenty men of the 20th N. I., and some police sepoys was conducted by the Commissioner at Police yesterday morning, at the Mazagon Police Office. In course of examination it was elicited that a Parsee gentleman, Mr. Cowasjee Dinshaw Petit, was being driven in an open carriage from Mazagon to the Fort, and when near the Crawford Market the driver was obliged to pull up his horse to avoid a collision with a tramway car that was seen to approach, and unfortunately, as it afterwards turned out, the carriage and horse came into rather dangerous proximity with the fatigue party, who were then in the act of crossing the road. The soldiers, in justification of what afterwards took place, state positively that the shaft of Mr. Cowasjee Dinshaw's carriage struck one of their comrades, who immediately seized the horse's head and turned the vehicle about. Upon this Mr. Cowasjee alighted and desired to know the reason of the assault, but anticipating violence, lost no time in summoning the aid of the police. Inspector Austen, accompanied by several police sepoys, was soon on the spot, but, it would appear, that their method of enforcing the law did not succeed in restoring order, and in the affray which ensued, we regret to say that the guardians of the peace fared badly. At the Mazagon Police Office one of the soldiers, a Mahomedan of powerful physique, was pointed out as the principal delinquent, and if the evidence for the prosecution is to be credited, he must be regarded as a soldier of a peculiarly blood-thirsty type. He is represented as having in the first instance seized the reins of the horse and turned the carriage round, then to have mounted the coach-box and assaulted the driver, afterwards so severely maltreating a policeman as to render his recovery a matter of no inconsiderable time, not to mention his minor exploits such as rudely knocking Mr. Austen's hat over his eyes, and offering to fight Mr. Scott, the manager of the Gas Company, who happened to be passing at the time. Both Mr. Cowasjee and his coachman distinctly deny that the shaft of the carriage struck any of the men, and the general impression is that the soldiers very naturally resented any attempt to drive through their ranks. The six men who have been recognised as the principal offenders were, at the order of Mr. Souter, placed before the Senior Magistrate at the Fort Police Court, yesterday afternoon, when Captain Gillmore, of the 20th N. I., who, together with Colonel Wright, was present during the investigation at the Mazagon Police Office, applied for a postponement of the case as the accused were desirous of securing the aid of counsel. Mr. Jehangir, who appeared for the prosecution, raised no objection, and the matter was accordingly adjourned till Tuesday next, the 13th instant. The men were permitted to return to duty, and his Worship signified to Captain Gillmore his intention to serve them with summonses.

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

Results of Meteorological Observations made at the Government Observatory Colaba. Latitude 18 deg. 53m. 45s. N., Longitude 4h. 51m. 15s. East. Height of Barometer above the Sea [illegible] feet.

Means of Observations taken at 6 A.M., 10 A.M., 2 P.M., 4 P.M., and 10 P.M.	28th	29th	30th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th
September—October—1874.							
	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.
Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fah.	29·777	·787	·797	·822	·859	·858	·822
Temperature of the Air	82·4	82·1	81·3	80·8	80·1	79·7	81·1
Wet-bulb Thermometer	79·0	78·4	77·9	77·1	74·6	73·0	75·4
Dew Point	77·0	77·1	76·7	75·7	72·4	70·2	73·2
Relative Humidity of Air	·895	·854	·882	·850	·781	·754	·779
Extent of cloudy Sky (the whole clouded = 10)	5·0	8·0	5·6	5·6	1·8	0·0	3·2
Maximum temperature of Air read at 6½ A.M. on following day	85·7	86·0	85·6	84·4	84·5	84·1	85·4
Minimum temperature of Air read at 9½ A.M.	75·5	77·8	77·2	76·8	74·6	74·0	74·0
General Direction of Wind	a	b	c	d	e	f	g
	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.
Movement in 24 hours	189	182	191	193	164	177	160
	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.
Rain (inches) 4 feet above the ground	0·00	0·00	0·60	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00

Total fall of rain between 1st Jan. and 4th Oct. 82 inches 16 cents.

(a) NW, NNW, NW, WNW, NNW.
(b) NNW, N, NN, NW, WNW, NW, NNW.
(c) NNW, NE, ENE, WNW, NW, NNW, W.
(d) N, NE, E, NW, WNW, NW.
(e) N, NE, NNW, NW, WNW.
(f) WNW, ESE, WSW, W, WNW, NW.
(g) NW, E, ENE, E, WNW, NW, W.

WEATHER REPORTS.

Cannanore, 5th October, [illegible]—Weather fair, wind north-west, thermometer 83, rainfall 20 cents.

Carwar, 5th October, 4-25 A.M.—Weather fine, wind north-west, thermometer 81, barometer 29·98.

Mangalore, 5th October, 10-40 A.M.—Weather cloudy, wind south west, north west thermometer maximum 82, minimum 75 wet bulb 78, barometer 29·74, rainfall 45 cents.

Tellicherry, 5th October, [illegible]—Weather fair, wind east thermometer 85 barometer [illegible].

Vingorla, 5th October, 6-30 A.M.—Weather clear, wind south west mild, thermometer 85.

PERPETUAL INJUNCTION AGAINST THE MORARJEE SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS.

Mr. Justice Bayley delivered judgment yesterday in the long pending suit brought by Rustomjee Ardasir Wadia against the Morarjee Goculdas Spinning and Weaving Company's Mills situated at Parell. The plaintiff claimed Rs. 1,50,000 for damages done to his five bungalows situated in the neighbourhood of the mills by the noise, smoke, dust, and noxious vapours proceeding from the mills, which interfered with the comfort and enjoyment of the tenants. The suit was called on before his Lordship on the 27th February last; and the hearing, which occupied thirty-four days, terminated on the 18th June 1874. It had been intimated by counsel during the hearing that, whatever might be his Lordship's judgment, the unsuccessful party should go before the Appeal Court.

Upon a careful consideration of the whole of the evidence, his Lordship came to the conclusion that the balance of testimony was strongly in favour of the plaintiff's contention that the Mill was a source of serious nuisance and discomfort to the plaintiff and his tenants. His Lordship said that, if he did not continue the injunction which is now in force, he should award considerable damages to the plaintiff, to the extent of one-third of the value of his properties. It was because the evidence of the defendant's witnesses had satisfied his Lordship that they (defendants) had the power to work their mills in future so as to cause little, if any, annoyance to the plaintiff and his tenants, that it appeared to his Lordship that the most fair and equitable course to adopt was to compel the defendants to use their mill so as not to cause any nuisance to their neighbours. Upon the different issues raised, his Lordship found as follows:—That the property of the plaintiff was of the monthly rental and value mentioned in the plaint, save that the immoveable property was, at the time of the commencement of the alleged nuisances, of the estimated value of Rs. 1,25,000, and upwards, and not of the estimated value of Rs. 3,25,000. That the plaintiff and his tenants, at the time of the filing of the suit, suffered from the nuisances complained of except the alleged nuisance from noxious odours and vapours, but that they do not still suffer from the same so long as the present appliances are used. That volumes of smoke and soot were emitted from the defendants' chimney and carried over and into the plaintiff's property, but are not now. That the comfort of the persons resident in the five bungalows of the plaintiff was materially interfered with as in the plaint alleged, but is not now. That the value of his property was diminished, but for the various appliances used by the defendants to mitigate the nuisances, the property would now have diminished in value to the extent of one-third the value thereof. That defendants had taken reasonable and sufficient steps to mitigate, but had not put an end to the alleged nuisances. That the plaintiff had not by his acts disentitled himself to the relief claimed by the plaint. That plaintiff was entitled to recover Rs. 8,250 as damages in respect of the causes of action. That defendants are not entitled to recover from plaintiff or set off the sum of Rs. 13,000 claimed as damages in the written statement. That by the 1st January 1874, defendants had taken reasonable and sufficient steps to mitigate, but that they have not yet put an end to the nuisances. That the plaintiff is entitled to the relief below mentioned.

His Lordship passed a decree for plaintiff and awarded him Rs. 8,250 as damages and granted a perpetual injunction to restrain the defendants from working or using their mill so as to cause any nuisance to the plaintiff or his tenants, either by the noise, or the discharge of smoke or soot, or cotton dust upon and over the plaintiff's property. The former injunction was to be dissolved. Defendants to pay plaintiff his costs of this suit and of the hearing, including the costs of the motion for the injunction and of the appeal. Defendants to bear their own costs throughout. Leave given to either party to apply to his Lordship from time to time, if so advised.

IMPORTANT DECISION ON A POLICY OF INSURANCE AND AS TO THE CUSTOM OF DHOLLERA.

Yesterday, at the High Court [illegible] delivered [illegible] Framjee [illegible] and another, which is of general interest to the mercantile community. The Advocate-General and Mr. Budroodin, instructed by Messrs. Chalk and Turner, appeared for the plaintiffs. Mr. Lang and Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Rimington, Hore and Langley, appeared for the defendant. The case was heard for several days before his Lordship in July last and the hearing concluded on the 25th July 1874.

This suit was brought to recover the sum of Rs. 6,300 from the defendants as underwriters of a certain Guzeratee policy of insurance dated 10th May 1870, whereby 41 bales of cotton shipped on board the country vessel Jadao Prasad, for conveyance from Dhollera to Bombay, were insured for Rs. 12,150, and which was underwritten by the defendants for the full amount. The plaintiff is a European merchant carrying on business in Bombay, and the first defendant carries on business at Ahmedabad and Dhollera. In 1870, Mr. J. M. Drennan carried on business at Dhollera under the name of Drennan and Co., his agent then being Mr. Robert Beadle, while Mr. Comins was his agent in Bombay. The business of Drennan and Co. was purchasing cotton for merchants in Bombay. The defendants advanced them the monies they required for the purchase of the cotton and were repaid such advances by the drafts drawn by Drennan and Co. on their Bombay constituents against the cotton consigned to them. In 1870 plaintiffs purchased a considerable amount of cotton through Drennan and Co., and about the 10th May 1870, 41 of the bales so purchased were shipped on board the Jadao Prasad for conveyance to Bombay. On the 8th May, the insurance was effected, and on the 10th idem the policy of that date was issued. The bill of lading was dated the 10th May, and the 41 bales were thereby made deliverable to plaintiffs or their assigns. The Jadao Prasad having foundered on the voyage, all the bales were recovered and taken back to Dhollera. A large portion of the cotton was damaged. The matter was referred to a punchayet; the bales were opened; the cotton, which was uninjured and which amounted to 20 bales, was repacked and forwarded to Bombay; and the punchayet assessed the loss upon the damaged cotton under the policy at Rs. 4,822, which sum the plaintiff was willing to accept as the amount recoverable under the policy. The defendants adjusted their accounts with Drennan and Co. in June 1870, and upon such adjustment gave them credit for the Rs. 4,822; and that sum was also credited in the account with defendants in Drennan and Co.'s book. The result of that adjustment was that Rs. 1,155 were found due to the defendants from Drennan and Co. No money was ever paid by the defendants to Drennan and Co. on account of the Rs. 4,822. The latter got into difficulties and never paid that sum to the plaintiffs, or the Rs. 1,155 to the defendants; and no subsequent dealings took place between the defendants and Drennan and Co.

The first defendant admitted that he subscribed the policy of insurance, but said that he was in no way liable under it to the plaintiff, with whom he had no communication whatever in regard to the policy before or at the time it was subscribed, or of whose alleged interest in the goods he had no notice whatever. Before receiving notice of the plaintiff's alleged interest, defendant had adjusted his liability under the policy with Drennan and Co., whom alone he had deemed interested in the goods. It was further urged for the defendant that it was the invariable custom in Dhollera to settle losses on policies by a credit entry in the accounts between the assured and the underwriter.

His Lordship remarked that, at the time the defendants presented the draft for Rs. 9,080 with the policy and bill of lading attached, they knew from a previous transaction that the plaintiff, before he honoured the draft, required a full and effectual security for his money, not only the bill of lading, entitling him to the possession of the cotton, but also the policy of insurance as a security in case of loss. They knew that, without both these documents, the plaintiff would have refused to honour the draft. In tendering the policy, therefore, the defendants tendered it as a document which afforded a security to the plaintiff in case of loss—a document in fact which the plaintiff in his turn might use as security for advances or otherwise. If the policy was such that the money payable under it was recoverable by Drennan and Co. only, and subject, as the defendants alleged, to be satisfied by a credit entry in their account with the latter, it was obvious, his Lordship said, that in the plaintiff's hands its security was almost worthless; and in his Lordship's opinion, it certainly was incumbent upon the defendants, when the draft was presented, to explain the character of the policy to the plaintiff. This it was not pretended was done, and in so presenting the policy the defendants must be taken to have represented it to the plaintiff as an ordinary policy of insurance unaffected by any custom of Dhollera; and that as such the security afforded by it against loss passed to the plaintiff when it was delivered to him upon the payment of the draft. The plaintiff having acted on that representation by honouring the draft for Rs. 9,080, the defendants were now estopped from denying that the plaintiff was entitled to sue for the money secured by that policy; and his Lordship said it was unnecessary for him to consider the character of the policy and whether it was transferable or not. Apart from any custom, his Lordship said there was no doubt that Drennan and Co. had no authority to receive payment in any other manner than in money, and that the giving credit for it by the defendants in account with Drennan and Co. was not a good payment as against the plaintiff. It was not pretended that the plaintiff had any knowledge of the alleged custom of Dhollera. He was quite ignorant of it, and assuming such a custom to exist, it was clear from the decision of the Exchequer Chamber in the case of Sweeting v. Pearce (30, Law Journal, C P., 109,) that such a custom would not be binding on the plaintiff. Even assuming such an alleged custom to exist, his Lordship thought the defendants were not warranted in setting off the Rs. 4,822 in account, and that such setting off was not a discharge of the plaintiff's claim.

The Court gave a decree for plaintiffs for Rs. 4,822, with interest thereon at the rate of 6 per cent per annum from the 13th June 1870 up to date, costs, and interest on the judgment at 6 per cent until payment.

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Nizam, Captain A. E. Barlow, sailed yesterday for Aden and Suez with the Mail and the following additional passengers:—
For Brindisi—Mr. J. W. Robertson.
For Venice—[illegible] Mr. W. T. Martin and Mr. Drewitt.
For Aden—Mr. [illegible].

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A EUROPEAN SHIP'S OFFICER IN THE HARBOUR.

A Coroner's inquest was held on Sunday last on view of the body of John McGregor, second officer of the B. S. Turkish Empire, who died from a fracture of the skull, the result of an accidental fall into the hold of the vessel. It appeared that the deceased had descended into the hold to look after some cargo, and nothing more was seen of him till he was discovered lying insensible under one of the hatches. Dr. McGregor was immediately sent for, who advised the unfortunate man's removal to hospital, where he died a few hours after. Verdict—That death was caused by fracture of the skull, the result of an accidental fall into the hold of ship.

BOMBAY PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

VERY AMUSING PROCEEDINGS.

The annual general meeting of this company was held on Saturday afternoon, in the companies' premises at Colaba, to receive the directors' report, to pass the balance sheet, to declare a dividend, to elect directors in place of those retiring, to appoint auditors for the ensuing year, and to consider an application of the secretaries and treasurers (Messrs. K. M. Heeramaneck and Co.,) for an extension of the period of their agreement, and to pass resolutions thereon. About fifty shareholders were present, and also Mr. Winter, of Messrs. Keir, Prescot, and Winter, the company's solicitors.

From two circulars, copies of which were laid on the table, it was apparent that the meeting was not likely to pass off very quietly. The first was signed by Messrs. Vundravun Purshotumdas, Nanjey Khyras, Morarjee Mooljee (murada to Messrs. Gaddum and Co.), Jugjeewundas Javairdas, and Naronjee Goolalchund, and was addressed to their fellow shareholders. It stated that the undersigned had asked Messrs. Gaddum & Co. why they, after being the best constituents of the company during so many years, withdrew their business the last season, and were told that during the rainy season last year two Parsee gentlemen connected with the firm, now acting as secretaries and treasurers, had called on Messrs. Gaddum and Co. and asked them to become secretaries and treasurers to the company. Messrs. Gaddum and Co. expressed their willingness to accept the post on certain terms. They, however, from that day to this had never received any further communication on the subject from any one on behalf of the company. Messrs. Gaddum and Co. had had during the last year 83,807 bales of their own cotton pressed by other companies, while the Bombay Press Company, Limited, under the management of Messrs. K. M. Heeramaneck and Co. had pressed only between 50,000 and 60,000 bales. Had the present secretaries and treasurers, therefore, carried out the proposal to appoint Messrs. Gaddum and Co. secretaries and treasurers, instead of persuading the shareholders to put them in office, the company instead of making very little indeed, if anything, beyond its working expenses, would, by securing Messrs. Gaddum and Co.'s business, have paid a fair dividend. Secretaries and treasurers who had thus neglected to take any steps to secure their old friends, Messrs. Gaddum and Co.'s business, were unworthy to hold their office, and the undersigned had in their own interest, as well as that of the other shareholders, been urging Messrs. Gaddum and Co. to allow their firm to be nominated secretaries and treasurers with a view to securing for the company the pressing of all their cotton. To this Messrs. Gaddum and Co. had agreed on terms very advantageous to the company, and the undersigned therefore solicited the energetic support of the shareholders in carrying out the change. The second circular was addressed [illegible] Framjee Pandey, Rustomjee Dadabhoy [illegible], Limjee Jamsetjee Bottlewalla, Madhowjee Dhurumsey. It showed in detail that the terms proposed by Messrs. Gaddum and Co. were much more disadvantageous than those existing with the present secretaries and treasurers. Messrs. Gaddum and Co.'s business was no doubt very large, but they insisted on their business being performed with such undue particularity, that when presses would turn out 100 bales a day for most firms, in Messrs. Gaddum and Co.'s case they would not turn out more than 80 bales. Under these circumstances, whereas the 90,000 bales pressed by the company had earned Rs. 1,00,850, the 80,000 bales of Messrs. Gaddum and Co., would, on their proposed terms, only have earned Rs. 95,000. It was very creditable to Messrs. Heeramaneck and Co., considering that they had only taken charge in January last, and allowing a month or two for securing business, that in four months they had succeeded in turning out 60,000 bales, and this with six presses only, the remaining six being out of [illegible].

The hour fixed for the commencement of the meeting was 2.30 p.m., and at a quarter to 3, the chairman not having arrived, Mr. [illegible] rose and proposed that some one should take the chair.

Mr. Bhicajee Nowrojee—Chairman is in the other room. Oh, oh! you are so much anxious ever to chose your own chairman. Chairman sitting there, my good Sir (points to next room).

In about five minutes, Mr. Sorabjee Rustomjee Bunshah entered and took the chair.

The notice convening the meeting having been read, the chairman then read the report of the directors for the [illegible] ending 30th June 1874, which was as follows:—

1. Your directors beg to submit to the shareholders their semi-annual report for the year ending 30th June 1874, along with the audited accounts made up to that date.

2. The total number of bales pressed during the past season has been 67,[illegible], or 8,[illegible] less than in the previous year. This decrease is owing, first to the large amount of cotton pressed in the up-country stations, and secondly to the very little cotton pressed during the first six months of the year.

3. The extremely unsatisfactory state of the management last year, forced on the then directors the proposal to make a change in the secretaries and treasurers. An extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders was called on 15th December last, when it was resolved almost unanimously that the management of the company be entrusted to Messrs. K. M. Heeramaneck and Co. The directors are happy to state that so far as it has come under their observation, they are quite satisfied with the present management.

4. At the last annual meeting it was stated that the work for the year ending 30th June 1873 has resulted in a slight loss. This year, the directors are happy to state that after providing for the heavy loss, incurred during the first six months of the year by the late manager, the amount available for dividend is Rs. 14,700-3-11. Your directors recommend that a dividend at the rate of Rs. 50 per each old share, and Rs. 12-8 per each new share, be paid, and the balance of Rs. 2,200-2-41 be carried forward to next year's account.

5. Owing to competition amongst the press companies for turning out bales of the smallest size possible to induce the cotton merchants to give their business by showing them a saving in freight, your directors ordered out from England steel cylinders and a finishing press. During the past year nine-tenth steel cylinders and a finishing press have arrived, and they feel confident that these appendages will considerably influence your business during the next season.

6. In July last year there were only eight presses in working order. Two of these gave way before February 1874, so that there were only six presses working during the busy season. This year, before the opening of the busy season, all the 12 Nasmyth's presses will be ready for work, besides one finishing press already erected, and two more finishing presses shortly expected. Looking at this, your directors are sanguine that the results of the coming season will be very favourable to the company.

7. There has been a great saving in the expenditure of coal during the past season, owing to better management and the improved state of the machinery.

8. By the introduction of finishing presses to work in conjunction with those we already have, a considerable saving every year will be effected on account of loss by breakage in cylinders, &c., as the present presses will no longer be used in half-pressing the cotton.

Two of your directors, Messrs. Kaikhusroo Muncherjee Heeramaneck and Madhowjee Dhurumsey, retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.

SORABJEE RUSTOMJEE BUNSHAH.

The Chairman mentioned that Mr. Heeramaneck retired from the direction, and the shareholders would have to appoint another director if they thought it necessary, but the directors thought that the present number was sufficient.

The statement of accounts was taken as read.

The Chairman then said—Before I put the resolution for the adoption of the directors' report and audited balance sheet to the meeting, I beg to say a few words. As you are all aware, the state of this company last year was a very discouraging one, when an actual loss was shown. Ever since the establishment of this company, it was only last year that no dividend was paid. The dividends in former years ranged from Rs. 250 to Rs. 100. Last year it was nil. The chief causes of this great downfall last year were as follows:—Most of the gentlemen who acted as directors had hardly any spare time to devote to the direction of the affairs of the company. On the part of the late secretaries and treasurers there was no proper management, and the shareholders were very apathetic and never enquired regarding the true condition of the company's own interests. All these defects have now been remedied. We have got a new board who can afford proper time and attention to the affairs of the company; new secretaries and treasurers, who work in the most praiseworthy manner for the welfare of the establishment; and the shareholders have lately been keeping due vigilance over the affairs of the company. The result of this is, as might have been expected, that the present state of the company is a very healthy one. During the busy season, for the year ending 30th June last, we had only about six or seven presses working order, now we have twelve. We have now got a finishing press the like of which no rival company in Bombay possesses. It can press cotton bales to a very small compass, and undoubtedly it will attract a large number of customers, as it will effect a great saving in freight. Not only that, but we expect two more finishing presses before the commencement of next season. We had formerly to depend for the most part of our business upon one firm only; now we have scores of firms who give their business to this company. The new finishing presses will relieve our old presses of a great deal of work, and thus there will be a great saving in the way of breakage. Through the exertions of our secretaries and treasurers a great saving has been effected in the item of coal—nearly Rs. 7,000 in the last six months. I leave you then to consider the future prospects of this company by summing up in a few words. We are now in a position to execute more than double the work we did last season; we have secured a great number of customers; we can compress cotton bales to a smaller size than any other company can; we can execute our work at a comparatively small cost; and loss by breakage will be a rare occurrence. I leave you then to consider the future prospects of your company, which I consider very bright. I now beg to move that the report of the directors and the audited balance sheet for the year ending 30th June 1874 be adopted.

The Hon. Mr. Bythell—I beg to be allowed to speak before you put the resolution to the vote, and I believe there are some other gentlemen who wish to speak.

Mr. Morarjee Mooljee then proposed an amendment to the resolution in Gujerati.

Numerous difficulties were thrown in the way of the amendment being translated into English, and a considerable

Digitized with financial assistance from the
Government of Maharashtra
on 18 June, 2017

able disturbance took place, but at length the amendment was translated by one of the ... and was as follows:—

"That inasmuch as the result of the company's operations during the past year, as shown by the balance sheet dated 10th September 1874, now before the meeting, differs materially from that shown by the printed statement put forward by the directors, and dated 29th August 1874, also bearing their signatures, and inasmuch as the explanation of such difference is considered unsatisfactory and the balance sheet is made out in an unsatisfactory manner, this meeting declines to pass the same or the accounts made up to 30th June 1874."

A Shareholder—The proposer of this resolution has made certain statements which are vague, and not substantiated by facts. It is necessary in all fairness to both parties that he should give reasons—(hear, hear)—and also, that he should substantiate all his statements with facts, and I think the gentleman will be good enough to give some explanation.

After some further disturbance,

The Hon. J. K. Bythell rose and said—Chairman and Gentlemen—A gentleman has asked that some facts might be given to substantiate the statements in this amendment. At the request of that gentleman, and also because I wish to say something myself, I will state a few facts. On the 29th of August this year a circular signed by five gentlemen, purporting to be directors of this company, was addressed to the shareholders. In that circular the directors say——

Chairman—I don't wish to interrupt you, but I should like that you confine yourself as much as possible to the business before the meeting.

The Hon Mr. Bythell—The business before the meeting, Mr. Chairman, if you will allow me to speak with all due respect to you, is the amendment which I am speaking to. The directors in that circular stated that the company had pressed 60,000 bales; they did not say about 60,000; and they said that these 60,000 bales had earned one lakh and eight hundred rupees. They did not say about 1,00,800, but exactly 1,00,800. They also said that these 60,000 bales had been pressed in four months, and that with only six presses. That is what the circular says. On the 10th of September, only twelve days afterwards, they state that during the six months from 1st January to 30th June 1874, not four months, only 55,000 bales were pressed, and that during the previous six months 4,985 bales were pressed, so that the result of the whole season's work was only 57,893 bales, and instead of earning Rs. 1,00,800 as they stated they had only earned Rs. 97,427, and against that the directors themselves admit that there are pending claims for Rs. 3,000 for measurement. That is the net earnings were by these directors' own showing Rs. 94,227 only instead of Rs. 1,00,800. And as regards this claim for measurement, I have been informed, on very good authority, that they are much larger than Rs 3,000, and I should like to ask the board of directors, through the chairman, whether Rs. 3,000 will cover the claims or not. I also observed, on looking at the balance sheet, an item in the adjusted account, "allowance to merchants," and I think the directors ought to explain, before we pass this balance sheet, whether every allowance that has been made, or will have to be made, has been deducted before stating the net earnings of the year. I ask this, because in their circular I find the directors say that the discounts they gave were exactly 16 per cent., and that they also say that the 60,000 bales were charged at Rs. 2 per bale. The discount deducted in the balance sheet, calculated at Rs 2 per bale, amounts to more than the 16 per cent. mentioned, and I should like to ask the directors whether these does really represent all that has been allowed, for it is within my knowledge (I speak this as a fact) that since the management came into the hands of the present secretaries and treasurers, whose praises were so loudly sounded by the chairman, the company has on more than one occasion, given as much as 20 per cent. discount, as well as giving a guarantee of measurements so small, that though my firm pressed in this press several hundred thousand bales, yet I can show by my bills of lading, if it is wished, that such measurement was never attained, and my statement that the measurement which they guaranteed, was what the presses were not calculated upon to do with fair work, is proved by the fact that these gentlemen admit that nine cylinders were broken in pressing only 55,000 bales. But they were really broken in pressing much less, for I believe our chairman himself will tell you that six steel cylinders arrived in the middle of the season, and that with these six new cylinders a good many out of these 55,000 bales were pressed, so that nine cylinders were evidently broken with pressing much less than 55,000 bales. I notice that a gentleman there has brought out a file with some copies of bills, and possibly those bills may contain a very small discount deducted. It may be, or it may not, but I do know that it is a very common practice for this press company, as well as other press companies, to give a certain discount on the bill and a private return afterwards. They have done it to me when I pressed cotton here, and I know they did it to others, so if those bills are put in it should be explained at the same time whether any allowances in any shape or form have been given besides these, or are being claimed. At any rate, I have proved that 60,000 bales did not, as stated in the circular, earn Rs. 2 per bale, for I put in a bill for Rs. 1-6. The question, therefore, which we as shareholders are bound to put is this, is the statement which was published on the 29th of August, and signed by the directors, and translated into Guzerati, true, or is the balance sheet, published only twelve days later, true? They cannot be both true, so that if they admit the balance sheet is true they must admit that they signed a very incorrect statement only twelve days previous, that is to say, they must admit they laid before the shareholders a most incorrect statement of the affairs of the company, and therefore I think that this meeting is quite justified in proposing a resolution or amendment that directors who will issue within twelve days two statements so utterly at variance, the one with the other, are completely unworthy of the shareholders' confidence.

The Chairman here said that Mr. Bythell must be in order. There was nothing about the directors before the meeting, and he could not therefore make a single remark relating to them. The matter now before the meeting was the directors' report and balance sheet.

The Hon. Mr. Bythell—I am speaking to an amendment which is before the meeting, and with all due respect to you, I shall go on. I say therefore, gentlemen, the Chairman asks me to speak to the balance sheet, I shall speak to the balance sheet.

A Shareholder—I say that the directors are fully worthy of confidence.

The Hon. Mr. Bythell—I say, gentlemen, with regard to this balance sheet, that it is impossible for shareholders to accept it without a good deal of further investigation, and my reason for saying this is that it is directly contradicted by another report issued by the directors. I am sure, gentlemen, that has been proved to your satisfaction. (Cries of No, no, and Yes, yes.) Now as regards a few further items in the balance sheet. The Chairman claimed credit with great gusto for having made Rs. 14,700 for the company. But when I examine the items I find that Rs. 18,800, which is about the item they propose to divide as a dividend, is the value which these gentlemen have apparently themselves put upon some machinery which they found lying on the premises when they took charge, therefore it is quite evident that it is not an earning of the company during the present year, and to say, therefore, that Rs. 14,700 have been earned is to deceive the shareholders.

Mr. Limjee Jamsetjee Bottlebhoy—Be in order. Don't speak that word, if you please. Consider before you speak.

The Hon Mr. Bythell—I repeat, Mr. Chairman, and I am willing to take the responsibility of what I say, the fact is they found some machinery lying on the premises which had been bought and paid for by the company before they took charge, and now they want to make out that this is a profit made during the year. And then, Mr. Chairman, there is another question I would like to ask of you as representing the company. How can the company profess to pay a dividend when they owe so much more money than the assets? They have got Rs. 7,431 due to the contractor for labour; Rs. 5,643 due for bunias, and export fees; and they have Rs. 20,000 owing to one of the directors, Madhowjee Dharamsey, which has been, it is reported, borrowed at 12 per cent. Rs. 6,976 are owing to the secretaries and treasurers for commission. Then for sundry other items there is a sum of Rs. 9,275 due. They have also set aside Rs. 11,250 to replace the cylinders, and as the chairman tells us they are going to put new cylinders in, I suppose they will have to pay the money. The total of all this is Rs. 60,000. Against that I see the company have got debts they consider good, amounting to Rs. 28,000, and Rs. 17,000 in cash, so that if the company went in for paying all its debts they would have Rs. 18,700 short, even supposing they did not pay the dividend. And, gentlemen, it is within your knowledge that the property which is put down here as representing Rs. 4,85,000, that this was about the amount of the cost price of the property two years ago. Now, gentlemen, it appears to me that if such management as this goes on, that is to say, ... to go on paying dividends out of the capital, the next phase of the concern will be liquidation in the High Court. I suppose the gentlemen have been told by their legal adviser that it is a very very serious matter to pay dividends out of capital.

A tremendous uproar ensued.

The Hon Mr. Bythell—May I be allowed to speak?

The Chairman—If you had called at this office you would have got every explanation. For some object of your own you are simply misrepresenting the accounts as I consider it.

The Hon Mr Bythell—Disregarding the unseemly interruption——(the speaker's voice was again drowned).

After the noise had subsided.

The Hon Mr. Bythell said—I think at any rate the other members of the board of director should set a better example. Yes, sir, deprecate all this time being lost, and I can tell you that the more you interrupt me the more time shall be lost.

Another interruption followed.

The Hon Mr. Bythell—Surely the gentlemen who compose the board of directors cannot wish to put me down. The next error to which I wish to draw your attention was that it is proposed to pay dividends when you have no money, and if you look at your balance sheet you will see it. The nett profits are Rs. 97,427.

The Chairman—You are talking about declaring a dividend: that is not the subject before the meeting.

The Hon. Mr. Bythell—I am saying that the balance sheet professes to show that this profit has been made, and it has not been made. To prove that the company has not made Rs 14,700 I draw your attention to the balance sheet, where the directors admit that the nett income from the presses was Rs. 97,272, and where they admit that the total expenses for the year, Rs. 99,207; expenses of the year, including that Rs. 5,000, are, that is to say, they admit the total expenses of the year are Rs. 2,000 more than the income derived from pressing, which is the only source of income the company has. So, gentlemen, I have proved to you most conclusively that the company has not earned profit. Very strong language was used with regard to the unsatisfactory balance sheet the other year with Mr. Brice, but any one comparing the two will admit at once that that one is fairly and properly made out, and this one is not properly made out and should not be accepted.

Mr. Limjee Bottlebhoy—If this company is no good state why Gaddum and Co. buy the shares. Let me know. (Laughter).

The Hon Mr. Bythell—Mr. Chairman, with regard to what this irrepressible director has said, I say I have bought shares and am here to represent them.

Another general disturbance here took place, in which the above mentioned Mr. Limjee Bottlebhoy took the lead.

Mr. Cleveland proposed that the meeting should be adjourned till the cool of the evening, as the shareholders were evidently too heated. (Laughter).

(To be continued.)

MARAVILLA COCOA.—TAYLOR BROTHERS (the largest Manufacturers of Cocoa in Europe), having the exclusive supply of this unrivalled Cocoa, invite comparison with any other Cocoa for Purity—fine Aroma—Sanative, nutritive and Sustaining Power—Easiness of Digestion—and especially high delicious flavour. One trial will establish it as a favourite Beverage for breakfast, luncheon, and a Soothing Refreshment after a late evening. N.B. Caution—"Maravilla" is a registered Trade Mark.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—The Globe says, "TAYLOR BROTHERS' Maravilla Cocoa has achieved a thorough success, and supersedes every other Cocoa in the market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest elements of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For invalids and Dyspeptics, we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage." For further favourable opinions vide Standard, Morning Post, British Medical Journal, &c. &c.

HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA.—This original preparation, which has attained such a world-wide reputation, is manufactured by TAYLOR BROTHERS, under the ablest homœopathic advice aided by the skill and experience of the inventors, and will be found to combine in an eminent degree the purity, fine aroma, and nutritious property of the fresh nut.

SOLUBLE CHOCOLATE, made in one minute without cooking. The above articles are prepared exclusively by TAYLOR BROTHERS, the largest manufacturers in Europe, and sold in tin-lined packets, only by Storekeepers and others all over the world. Steam Mills, Brick Lane, London. Export Chicory Mills, Bruges, Belgium.

CHINA, JAPAN, AND STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

(North China Herald, September 12.)

CHINA.

Steamers belonging to the Imperial Maritime Customs Service have received orders to have themselves put in trim for active service immediately. The Futai of Shanghai is engaged in seeing to the renovation of the defences of the port. New forts are to be erected at Wusung. It is said that mutinous soldiers are in possession of the Taku forts. Colonel Cooke is busy drilling the troops at Ningpo on anticipation of war with Japan. No answer has been given to the protest of the Foochow Chamber of Commerce against the inaction of the Chinese to protect the wreck of the steamer Canton. The Chinese, it is said, again contemplate largely employing foreigners on board their men-of-war. The discipline now enforced is said to be most ineffective. Some troops recently drafted for Formosa refused to leave in the transport unless accompanied by men-of-war. We are informed on apparently good authority from Peking that the Japanese have agreed to evacuate Formosa. The report is that the Chinese, finding themselves unprepared for war have consented to pay the cost of the expedition. A line of telegraph is to be constructed between Amoy and Foochow. The route is already being surveyed. Rumours of a rising of soldiery at Amoy are afloat. As usual, they intend to exterminate foreigners. The recent Tientsin conspiracy turns out to have been more serious than was at first supposed.

HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO.

The alleged Spark pirate has been committed for trial. Six other men, apprehended on suspicion, have been discharged as regards the graver charge. Three men captured in the neighbourhood of Canton have made a full confession of their participation in the deed. The Spark has resumed her place on the line, but owing to numerous protests will be replaced by the White Cloud. Captain Sharp, of the Chinese Revenue steamer Shun-chi, committed suicide on the 7th inst. A new Company for the manufacture of artificial ice has been established in Hongkong. A rival line of night boats between Canton & Hongkong has been started. The H. K. C. & M. Steamboat Company has in consequence lowered its fares to ten cents per night passenger. A memorial from the unofficial members of Council relative to the boundaries of Colonial jurisdiction has been forwarded to the Government. The P. M. S. S. Alaska has been detained owing to the discovery of a fracture in her paddle shaft. Major General Colborne arrived here on the 29th ult. The storage of powder, the question of Colonial Jurisdiction, the conveyance of Chinese passengers, and the Shipping Ordinance Consolidation Bill, have been discussed at meetings of the Legislative Council during the fortnight. A public meeting of the Colonists will be held on Monday the 14th inst., to consider what steps should be taken regarding the Customs blockade.

JAPAN.

H. M. S. Thalia left Nagasaki on the 22nd for Hakodadi. Mr. Haber, German Consul at Hakodadi has been assassinated by a half mad Japanese. A tremendous typhoon swept along the coast on the 19th ult., five men-of-war and 310 junks foundered at Nagasaki and about 300 lives were lost. The iron-clad Stonewall Jackson, one of those sunk, has, however, been since got afloat again.—The British iron steamer Estpona struck a rock off the island of Yokosima, but got off again. On arrival in dock at Shanghai it was found that a piece of rock weighing two tons was wedged in her bottom, though it so well filled the hole made, that she was able to complete her voyage in safety. There is nothing fresh regarding the Formosa Expedition.

THE FORMOSA EXPEDITION.

(N. C. Herald, September 15.)

The Gazette says the s. s. Kiangse, which lately arrived at Yokohama from Formosa, via Nagasaki, is said to have brought to the latter port as many as 300 invalids from the expedition. A notification has been issued calling for recruits for the army. The opinion of the Japanese is, that it has reference to the possibility of a war with China. Another notification, to the effect that for the present no further public buildings are to be undertaken, or advances made to private individuals or trading associations, is attributed to the drain which the Forsoma affair has caused on the Japanese treasury. There is very little news of preparations for a war in Japan, beyond the statement that the force in Formosa is to be doubled. Writing on the situation, the Herald says: The Japanese Cabinet, seriously alarmed at the impending storm its unwise precipitation in launching the Formosa expedition has evoked, seeks now to make good its retreat from the affair with the best grace it may. Okubo, if we are correctly informed, is instructed to obtain an admission from the Chinese Government that his Government were justified by the circumstances of the case in fitting out the expedition, and that if he can obtain that, the Japanese will agree to evacuate Formosa, on the ground that their object in going there to chastise the savages has been accomplished; thus abandoning their original programme of colonizing and annexing the Eastern half of the island not under actual Chinese settlement. If he finds the Chinese Government frightened of Japanese prowess, the men it can bring into the field, its ironclads, and weapons of precision, then he is to press for a pecuniary indemnity to cover the expenses Japan has incurred in fitting out the expedition. He is to be guided by circumstances, and to act accordingly. Both nations are frightened of each other; it is the policy of China to gain time; of Japan to strike a quick blow, before China has had the opportunity to acquire ironclads, a sufficiency of arms, and to train her men to use them efficiently.

The Hiogo News of the 19th says:—At the end of last week the Mowtan brought up something over 600 troops (10th battalion of Osaka camp) from Hiren to Osaka, released from duty in the South after the suppression of the Saga insurrection, and the Madras about the same time came down with troops from the North, and after taking in an additional number at Tomposan, left for Nagasaki. The number on board altogether was estimated at about 2,000, and their destination is said to be Formosa. The Nagasaki Rising Sun reiterates this news, and remarks that doubtless the recently acquired transports will be dispatched with similar cargoes. Soldiers may be seen parading the streets daily. The Takasago-Maru arrived at Nagasaki from Formosa on the 15th, bringing 50 sick men. Two died on the passage.

A Formosa correspondent of the Sun, writing from Langkiao on 14th August, says that on 28th July the chiefs of seven tribes, who reside on the eastern side of Formosa, with about 80 natives, came to the Japanese camp. They differed from the southern savages in many ways; their hair being worn short, and their habits, dress, and language quite different. Their arrival created a sensation, and in answer to questions, they said they had come in to surrender and place themselves under Japanese jurisdiction, having heard of the defeat of the Bootans. Other tribes, they said, wished to come in, and they gave information about grounds for camping and roadsteads for anchorage. Several Japanese vessels had visited Langkiao, but were obliged to put to sea again, owing to the rough weather. The correspondent reports that he lately visited the Chinese territory, and found the boundary line guarded by about 250 soldiers. Apropos of the rumours of Chinese preparations, he innocently asks why such warlike demonstrations are taking place up there. What are they going to fight with?

The Sun says the question arises what will be the position of the 3,000 or so of Chinamen in Japan, should war occur? These people are naturally very anxious.

The correspondent of the China Mail, at Amoy, writes that ... been received by H. B. M. gunvessel Growler, that the Japanese troops had been removed from the former camp at Langkiao to a position a short distance inland, of such natural strength that nothing but hunger would compel them to relinquish it, in case of war. The same correspondent states that the Viceroy of Fohkien has intimated his intention of removing his Yamen from Foochow to Amoy. At the time of this dispatch H. M. S. Modeste and gunvessel Growler, and the U. S. S. Yantic were at Amoy.

Another correspondent of the same paper, writing from Taiwanfoo, says there is nothing new in reference to the Japanese question; every thing is in statu quo, with the exception of the Chinese pushing ahead every preparation for a conflict. If China is forced to expel the Japanese by force, it is not at all improbable that she will follow up the movement by an invasion of Japan. The Emperor, has, I hear, sanctioned the purchase of ten ironclads; and a foreign loan of dlrs. 30,000,000 or dlrs. 40,000,000 is mooted. This will probably receive the imperial sanction too. As far as I can judge, the Chinese navy seems to be very efficient, the armament some of the ships' carry is very powerful; for instance, the corvette Yang Woo carries 14 guns, most of which are 7 tons in weight, throwing shells of 120 or 150 lbs., I don't recollect which. The guns of the other ships of war have been changed for more powerful ones, even a moderate sized gunboat carries five 60-pounder Krupp guns, breech loading, with two small brass guns; such is the armament of the Chingyuen, a vessel much smaller than the Antan or the Feiyun. The engines of most of the steamers are built below the water line. The steamers are mostly fast vessels, the Yang-Woo can go about 14 knots in ordinary weather with steam alone, while others can average between 9 and 10 knots. Of the two frigates built at Shanghai, one is to be stationed here, she will arrive shortly. [The statement as to the ten ironclads and the foreign loan must be taken for what it is worth—it needs confirmation.—Ed.]

THE TYPHOON AT NAGASAKI.

(N. C. Herald Correspondent.)

That there is much weather at Nagasaki is a fact not to be denied by the oldest resident, but the weather there has certainly surpassed itself within the past month. Two typhoons within a fortnight are an allowance of wind that few would care to meet with again, yet such has been the case at the generally tranquil port of Nagasaki. Thursday, the 20th of August, set in with nothing particular, except a drizzling rain—and when does it not rain in Nagasaki? Towards the afternoon the barometer commenced to fall, and the American men-of-war sent down their topgallant masts, yet no one supposed anything unusual was going to happen. As night came on, however, it commenced to rain in torrents, the barometer went down rapidly, and the wind blew in fitful gusts from E. to E. by N. The harbour was unusually crowded, a number of steamers having arrived from both native and Chinese ports; the greater portion of the U. S. fleet was in harbour, including the flagship Hartford; one British gunboat was likewise in port, and four sailing vessels, besides two Loochewan junks, driven north in the last typhoon, and numbers of native sailing craft. About midnight the wind had increased to a regular typhoon, accompanied by torrents of driving rain, the wind so strong that, in spite of the comparatively small extent of the harbour, the surface of the water was lifted up in sheets, which deluged every vessel. One by one the vessels commenced to drag their anchors, and many serious accidents were caused, for notwithstanding that most of the steamers got up steam, even with this help, and two anchors down, not half a dozen succeeded in holding their own. One of the first to go seems to have been the Madras, recently purchased by the Japanese from the P. & O. ... Routed by some native craft, and lying opposite a gulley down which the wind descended in powerful blasts, she did not fetch up till her sternpost took the ground close to the Akenora factory. The Japanese iron-clad, formerly known as the Stonewall, drifted in the same direction, her bottom getting foul of a reef of rocks, and though the morning found her still afloat, it was necessary to beach her. The Pingon drifted right across the harbour, and finally found herself at high water ashore, her forefoot in unpleasant proximity to a reef of rocks. The sailing vessels all drifted more or less; one, the Hamburg, only fetching up close to a reef of rocks on the Akenora side; two others, the Lulu and the Bertha, had to cut away their masts to save themselves from falling into a similar predicament. Most of the men-of-war also drifted to some extent, the British gunboat finding herself at a considerable distance from her previous position. Many of the steamers in port were loading coal, and were surrounded with cargo boats. These and their cargoes were either carried away, or had to be cut adrift, during the height of the gale, and nearly all, if not all, were subsequently dashed to pieces along the shores of the harbour. The wind shifting towards the S. and S. W., the work of destruction which had happened afloat was continued ashore. A gulley at the back of the Settlement formed a convenient passage for the wind, which swept everything before it. Messrs. Holmes and Ringer's tea-firing establishment, with the exception of one building (and that was badly injured), was laid as flat as a pancake. Messrs. Maltby & Co.'s found itself in a similar position. Every dwelling house in the same line was either blown down or badly damaged; and when the wind ceased, it was seen that at the angle of the harbour towards Desima the destruction was still more complete. The Customs' examining shed was laid prostrate, and a boat carried up to the top of the ruin. One house in Desima had its side blown out, and a pianoforte carried bodily through and smashed to pieces on the ground below. One or two godowns were levelled, and every house on the island either blown down or so badly injured that little of it remained. Behind Desima, the Governor had had erected a new house in European style, containing public offices below, and his official residence above. Only two weeks before he had celebrated its completion by an inaugural dinner to the officials, native and foreign. In the morning nothing remained but the stone basement and a heap of debris. Of nearly all the houses, the roofs were seriously damaged, and the inmates had to crouch into corners to escape the torrents of rain pouring through them. When the morning broke, the scene was a sad one. Not a native craft was to be seen in the harbour, the whole surface of which was covered with wreck. The bund in front of the Settlement had been much damaged, and large stones, six to eight feet long, had been hurled across the roadway. The coalsheds were almost without exception blown bodily away, and the ruins of the fallen godowns and houses strewed the entire Settlement. Those that escaped were in but little better plight. Gutters hung down in festoons, chimneys had disappeared, leaving huge gaps, and in some instances half a roof was denuded of its tiling; the flagstaffs had either disappeared entirely or hung at menacing angles. It was a work of difficulty to make out the position of the various steamers, so completely had they altered during the night. In fact, a few hours had completely metamorphosed Nagasaki from a tidy little Settlement into something little better than a heap of ruins.

The loss of life in the harbour is stated to have been very heavy, but the exact number of deaths will probably never be known; within three days some 120 bodies were recovered, and probably the total loss considerably exceeded this number. Outside, the damage was but little less. At Takasima, the shipping jetty and the new sea-wall in course of erection, were entirely destroyed. The mine itself was, in great measure, saved from being swamped through the strenuous exertions of the foreign engineer in charge; not a hut of any sort on the island escaped destruction, and the houses of the natives adjacent to the pit were entirely destroyed. The Europeans fared little better, and some families on a visit to the island narrowly escaped.

Elsewhere, the damage was nearly as bad. At one spot, out of 220 junks at anchor in a land-locked bay, but 20 remained afloat the next morning. The Costa Rica was fortunately a few hours late, and only encountered the outer edge of the typhoon, which, in fact, extended but a short distance, though it was remarkable for its intensity. Nagasaki's griefs did not, however, end with the typhoon. The next night it commenced to rain in torrents, and continued with scarcely an intermission for four days. The almost roofless houses kept out the water but badly. He was a lucky man whose house contained more than one or two moderately dry rooms. In most instances ceilings fell down, floors were flooded, and what little escaped the direct action of the water was saturated by the excessive moisture consequent upon it. Numbers of trees were destroyed, and many not actually blown down were as effectually blighted as if frosty blasts had burst over them, and stood stripped of fruit and leaves as in mid winter. The crops in the neighbourhood were almost destroyed, the peasants' houses either ruined or sadly damaged by wind and rain. In the harbour no work was done for five days. Steamers almost loaded with coal had to remain nearly a week to fill up. Everything, in fact, was more or less paralysed.

The Stonewall still lies on the mud near the Akenora works. She is now having a powerful 10-inch pump fixed on board, and there is little doubt she will eventually be afloat again. The damage to her bottom is represented as but slight, but in the present complicated foreign relations of Japan, even so slight a matter may prove serious.

Nagasaki, 26th August.

SINGAPORE.

(Straits Times, September 19.)

At the meeting of the Legislative Council on the 15th instant, His Excellency Sir Andrew Clarke elaborately explained his policy and action towards the Native States of Malay Peninsula, and asked the Council for its support and approval. Every member of Council present spoke, warmly endorsing His Excellency's proceedings and intentions. The unofficial members assured him that they represented the views of the entire community, and recommended loans to the native States to enable them at the outset to set the new system working; and they were prepared to sanction such sums being placed upon the Estimates as H. E. thought necessary for this purpose. We regret that, owing to the great length of the shorthand report of the speeches, we are unable to present them to our readers in the present Overland Journal, but hope to publish them in two or three days.

The Bandahara and ex-Sultan of Perak has, we are glad to learn, written to H. E. the Governor expressing his readiness to follow the Governor's advice and counsel, and also his desire to maintain friendly relations with Sultan Abdullah. There appears now to be no political obstacle to the appointment of a Resident to that territory, and if the choice be judicious, as we have every reason to believe it will be, the peace and prosperity of that rich and fertile country should be ensured. While matters are progressing so favourably in the States to the westward, we regret to hear that ill feeling has for sometime existed between the headmen on opposite sides of the Indau river, which had been fixed by the former Governor of these settlements acting as umpire, as defining the boundary between Johore and Pahang, and lately a number of Pahang men murdered a headman on the Johore side. H. E. Sir Andrew Clarke, accompanied by the Hon'ble T Braddell, left this on the 17th instant in H. M. S. Charybdis, together with the gunboats Hart and Avon, on a friendly visit to the Bendahara of Pahang, and will at the same time endeavour to effect a permanent settlement of any dispute between the headman or petty chiefs, as also between the Bandahara and the Maharajah of Johore. The success which has hitherto attended all His Excellency's negociations with the native rulers leads us to look forward with confidence to a satisfactory settlement of any difference that may exist.

THE WAR IN ACHEEN.

The following is from the mail summary of the Indier of the 9th September.

"The news from Acheen makes it apparent that Colonel Pel is steadily and zealously active in clearing the ground around the Kraton. The Achinese continue hostilities with the same perseverance as before. Although several small States have, of late, shown more evident signs of friendliness, the submission of Great Acheen is still as far off as ever. The former vassals of Acheen seem to have become more and more convinced that the power of that once mighty Sultanate has been broken, but, at the focus of the war, the question is by no means looked upon as decided, although the Java Bode would have it that an influential headman has arrived here (Batavia) to make propositions for peace, which has, however, not been confirmed. The Javasche Courant of the 4th instant contains the following intelligence: 'From the Military and also Civil Commanders at Acheen and from the Commander of the naval forces in Achinese waters, the following intelligence has been received by telegraph:—

'By opening fire from the breech-loading cannon placed in battery on the south face of the Kraton, the clearing of the neighbouring ground has been made easy, and security within Kotta Rajah has been ensured. On the 23rd August, a prahu from Mensun in Marassa got aground in Quala Changkul, and was fired upon by people from the VI. Mukims and from a fort at Lamjabmih; under protection of musketry and cannonade from the land forces—whilst the navy bombarded the said fort—several sailors succeeded in getting the prahu afloat again, without any loss being suffered either on our side or on that of our allies; from information received, the enemy lost twelve killed and wounded and four of their houses were destroyed. 24th August; the Rajah of Patti, Tuku Mach Mond accompanied by his brother Taku Sham, an interpreter, and two influential persons, has, in the presence of the Military and also Civil commander and staff, offered his submission and has sworn to, and sealed the document certifying it. On the 28th, controleur Tadema went to Patti to be present at the hoisting of the Netherlands flag there; on returning, he is to touch at Kluwang also. 25th August, the enemy were particularly quiet, above all in the neighbourhood of Kotta Rajah. 27th August, H. N. M's. steamer Watergeus left for Patti ... negociations with the states of Taming and Perlak on the East Coast have been concluded. 29th August, a general attack by 6,000 men commanded by one Tunku Wuhan, son of the Rajah of Menug was announced for to-day, but nothing came of it; large numbers of the enemy were however in the neighbourhood. Juloh on the East coast is negociating about acknowledging Netherlands supremacy; Langer shows signs of friendliness. 1st September. The Watergeus returned from the West coast, and brought word that the Netherlands flag had been hoisted at Patti and Kluwang. The state of health is unchanged.'

"It appears from all this that the state of affairs at Kotta Rajah continues as usual. Our troops have a hard task before them and the number of sick remains considerable. The native and Chinese population at Batavia have been notified that they may ... as cultivators, ... and coolies at ... with liberal advances, and medical attendance gratis. ... Chinese have intimated their readiness to settle at Acheen as vegetable gardeners."

The capture of the burial hill near the Kraton is thus described by a correspondent at Kotta Rajah, whose letter appears in the Java Bode of the 3rd September:

"19th August. The day before yesterday will remain long in our memory; it is useful that what happened then should become generally known. The enemy began by becoming so troublesome to us on the Eastward, that the Colonel determined upon ordering the occupation of a burial hill, distant from about 100 paces from the North East corner of the Kraton. For this purpose, Captain Van Randwijk marched out with one company, in the morning, followed by the requisite number of convicts with sandbags, &c., so as to fortify the position to be occupied. But scarcely had the enemy seen these preparations, when they began to fire heavily upon our troops, and to beat upon the tongtong. The Achinese now came flocking from all quarters and their fire increased in heaviness continually, so that a second company had to march out to reinforce the other. Firing now followed which was kept up vigorously on both sides until 10 A.M., that of the enemy continued although less heavily until evening. But in spite of the very well directed fire of the enemy, the hill was occupied and garrisoned. At 6 o'clock 50 men were there under cover of a breastwork of sandbags, at the cost, however, of 3 killed and 28 wounded."

The same correspondent says that, whilst this engagement was going on, the Achinese attacked different portions of the Dutch positions, with failure and heavy loss to themselves; he describes the ground near the Kraton as being in a great measure covered with bush which affords cover to the Achinese when harassing and firing upon the Dutch in the Kraton, and that, in consequence of this, it has been decided to clear the ground, beginning with this burial hill.

EUROPEAN EXTRACTS.

THE BEECHER SET.

(Saturday Review.)

Mr. Beecher has obtained an acquittal from the Committee of his congregation which was appointed at his own request to inquire into the charges against him, but there is no reason to suppose that this decision will put an end to a nasty controversy. We have no intention of going into the question of Mr. Beecher's alleged misconduct. That is a matter which can be dealt with only by a regular judicial tribunal, armed with the necessary authority and acting on strict rules of evidence; and we gladly leave it to those whom it may concern. There is, however, one aspect of the subject which seems to come fairly under observation. It is well known that the great feature of Mr. Beecher's preaching is the artistic cultivation of that sensationalism which has already a strong hold on American literature; and which is simply a sort of dram-drinking, and we are now able to estimate the effects of this unnatural excitement upon those who are subjected to it. It is perhaps significant of the nature of the admiration which Mr. Beecher excites among his friends, that what seems chiefly to strike them in his defence is its artistic excellence. It is pronounced to be one of his most brilliant literary efforts; but those who consider the position in which he stands, and the charges hanging over him, might perhaps prefer a little less of the parade of literature on such an occasion. Much of it reads like passages from a novel. "I went forth," he says, "like a sleep-walker, while clouds were flying in the sky. There had been a snow storm, which was breaking away. The winds were out, and whistling through the leafless trees, but all this was peace compared with my mood within." He gives a graphic account of his visit to Mrs. Tilton after her confession. "White as marble, with closed eyes as in a trance, and with her hands upon her breast," she reminded him of "some forms carved in marble that he had seen upon monuments in Europe." A large part of the defence consists of an analysis of the writer's moral nature. He is one, he says, upon whom trouble works inwardly, making him outwardly silent, but reverberating in the chambers of his soul; and when at length he does speak it is a pent-up flood. He also inherits a tendency to sadness and hypochondria, and in certain moods of reaction the world becomes black to him and he sees very despairingly. Yet outwardly, he says, he is full of overflowing spirit and gladsomeness, and only those who are very intimate with him know of his gloom and despondency.

It will perhaps ... better if Mr. Beecher had been content with simply denying the charges against him, and had left to others the analysis of his moral nature. Yet the style of the defence is eminently characteristic of the spirit which seems to have animated every one in this miserable affair. Here is a foul, unsavoury scandal; an open pool of corruption, as Mr. Beecher himself justly calls it; and yet everybody seems to be anxious to stir it up and make as much of it as possible. The sum of Mr. Beecher's statement is nothing more than a personal denial of the charges, which might have been compressed into a few plain straight-forward sentences; but he saw his way to making a sensational display of his moral nature and sufferings, and the instinct was too strong to be resisted. He felt bound to make a thrilling story of it, ... the general craving for romantic excitement. The whole of the correspondence which has been published in connexion with this case shows the same morbid tendency to flatulent and hollow talk. In Mr. and Mrs. Tilton we see a couple of weak, commonplace creatures, gifted with a diseased literary fluency and fondness for fine words, who are perpetually working themselves into a state of rhapsodical frenzy. They exchange hysterical letters, in which they exalt each other in the most absurd way, and affect to soar above mere ordinary humanity. Tilton spins long gushing sermons about his feelings and aspirations and the state of his soul, and his wife responds in a similar strain. She lives, she says, "in profound wonder and hushed solemnity at this great mystery of soul-loving." Beecher and Tilton, too, write in an equally pretentious and inflated way. Beecher wishes it to be known by Tilton in confidence, but "not got into the papers," that the mainspring of his preaching is not natural ... or secular ambition, but "God's own self working in me"; and Tilton writes to thank him for his "sweet and precious letters," and "the fair and winning thoughts of the other life" with which Beecher is connected in "such a strange and beautiful way." There is no trace of simple, unaffected intimacy in the letters. They are all written in a sort of falsetto, and in a dialect as unlike that of every day life as possible. The language of the affections is wrested for the purposes of religious communion, and something akin to fondling may be detected in the interchange of spiritual endearments. One of Mrs. Tilton's favourite themes is "the peculiar phase of Christ's character as a lover." Altogether the impression which one derives of the mental and moral condition of the different persons in this nauseous drama is anything but prepossessing. They seem to be all more or less infected with a sickly taint which finds expression in greasy cant and emotional delirium.

If the case against Mr. Beecher had rested only on Mr. Tilton's accusations, it would have deserved little attention, and Mrs. Tilton's confession, which she afterwards retracted, might also have been explained away. Tilton appears to be a flighty, light-headed person, with a passion for notoriety, who is quite capable of being deluded by his own imagination, and whose honesty besides is open to some suspicion. Mr. Beecher's most damaging accuser was in fact Mr. Beecher himself, and his defence was therefore mainly directed to getting rid of what seemed to be the natural construction of his own admissions. He had written letters expressing the deepest sorrow, contrition, and remorse for something which he had done, and he had paid money, even at the cost of mortgaging his house, to the man who had threatened to expose him. ... to keep ... or disturbed; to be cheerful at home and among friends when I was suffering the torments of the damned; to pass sleepless nights often, and yet to come up fresh and full for Sunday." He had offered to face destruction in order to satisfy Tilton; to "step down and out," if that would do any good. Mr. Beecher, however, now states, that his penitential expressions had reference only to his having advised the proprietor of a newspaper which Tilton edited to dismiss him on account of his connexion with the Free Love movement, and to his having also counselled Mrs. Tilton to seek a divorce. He was deeply grieved when he saw the domestic misery which followed, and was anxious to make amends, and if possible to undo the mischief. He was also shocked to discover that, unconsciously on his part he had acquired an influence over Mrs. Tilton which excited her husband's jealousy.

Perhaps, however, the most extraordinary part of the affair is the singular relations which appear to have existed between Mr. Beecher and various persons connected with what is called "the scandal." It was on the 27th December, 1870, that Mr. Tilton sent Mr. Beecher a card, calling upon him, for reasons which he was assumed to know, but which the writer forbore to state, to withdraw from the pulpit and quit Brooklyn as a residence; and it seems to have been immediately after this that Mr. Beecher gave the advice which he soon afterwards regretted. It is scarcely possible to imagine a more serious charge against a minister of religion than that which Tilton made against Beecher, and which was supported by a confession purporting to be written by his wife. Either the charge is true, or Tilton and Moulton are a pair of infamous scoundrels. Yet Mr. Beecher, after his first fit of anger, when he seems to have thought of assuming the aggressive towards his assailant, is full of Christian pity and forgiveness. After the charge was made he and Tilton continued to meet, to shake hands, and to talk "in a friendly way," and Beecher even visited at Tilton's house. Moulton stood over him with a pistol and compelled him to surrender Mrs. Tilton's retractation of her confession, and was continually bleeding him, as he now says, for pushing money for Tilton. Yet all this time Moulton is treated as his dearest friend, dearer if possible than Tilton, for whom he is ready to sacrifice himself. Moulton is "the friend whom God sent me, and whose hand tied up the storm that was ready to burst upon our heads." So the pastor writes to the wife of his accuser; yet the storm, he now asserts, was nothing but a threat to publish an infamous falsehood. Is it not, he asks, an intimation of God's intent of mercy that three unhappy creatures such as Elizabeth, Theodore, and himself should have such a common friend as Moulton? "Oh, that I could put in golden letters my deep sense of our faithful, earnest, undying fidelity—your disinterested friendship." Nevertheless, Moulton is now accused of participation in a wicked conspiracy. Again, he says of Theodore, the man who (if we assume his innocence) had maligned him in the most horrible way, that if a reconciliation is to take place, "Theodore will have the hardest task, but has he not proved himself capable of the noblest things?" He wonders whether Elizabeth knows "how generously T. has carried himself towards me." He meets his slanderer in the cars, and remarks with servile gratitude, "He was kind; at the end he told me to go on with my work without the least anxiety in so far as his feelings and actions were the occasions of apprehension." It may seem to some ... Christian meekness to thank a man for his kindness in refraining from publishing an abominable calumny. But Mr. Beecher's gratitude knows no bounds. He mortgages his house and pays over 7,000 dollars to Moulton for Tilton's benefit, and praises Tilton for his "generous impulses," though he admits that his "strong theatric nature" made it impossible to rely upon him. Thus the trivial incident of an accusation of adultery left this happy family as affectionate and united as ever. Tilton and his wife lived together as before, and the charitable pastor, whose character has been assailed, expresses his profound sense of the generosity with which he has been treated, and is willing to make any sacrifice in return for the imputations heaped upon him. This is certainly a puzzling and mysterious situation, but Mr. Beecher's offer to retire from his church as a concession to the inventor of what he alleges to be a wicked libel is most bewildering of all. Many a man before now has succumbed to the terror of a false charge, and bribed his accuser. But Mr. Beecher appears not only to have paid for silence, but to have assumed his own guilt in his intercourse with his persecutors. On his own construction of the matter, the moral cowardice which he has displayed in conniving at the villany of which he was himself the immediate victim is almost as great an offence against society as the personal misconduct with which he is charged.

That craving for perpetual excitement which is the besetting weakness of the American nature would seem to be accountable for much of the mischief in this case. It is evident from the letters which passed between Mrs. Tilton and her husband that she is a vain, weak, impulsive person, with a morbidly developed imagination. She had dreams of intellectual and spiritual communion with kindred spirits far above the ordinary level of humanity. Her husband's occupations took him a great deal away from home, and letter-writing, however ecstatic, is apt to be dull work. She wanted sympathy and mingling of soul with soul, and it appears to be Mr. Beecher's practice to extend his ministrations to intimate social communion with his flock. He has described himself as being so familiar with the families of his congregation that he goes in and out amongst them just as if it were in his own house. Mrs. Tilton also presents us with an interesting sketch of the pastor, "in fine spirits, making calls." "He devotes," she says, "Wednesdays and Thursdays to this work, till further notice; has three hundred to make; made twenty to-day; enjoys it immensely. He called on the Whitelocks to-day and kissed them all round, Lizzie Wood included, he said." In another letter she speaks of her cheek flushing with pleasure at the mention of his name or his arrival on a visit. Her delight and pleasure "in his friendship" was continually increasing, and she felt that she had "lived a richer and happier life" since she had known him. He brought flowers when he came, played with the children, discoursed on high matters with herself, and told her she exercised a most calming and peaceful influence on his nature. It must of course be a fine thing to move about in this way and to make oneself everywhere as much at home as if it were one's own house. A pastor who is not only "fresh and full on Sundays, but who is always ready for a kiss or any bit of fun during the week," is likely to acquire a peculiar influence in the households of his congregation; but, as Mr. Beecher would perhaps now admit, all this is attended with some danger. The good man who feels like a father to everybody may be sure of himself, but he cannot answer for others, and in the course of the romping and kissing misunderstandings may arise. Mr. Beecher pleads that he was not aware of the feelings with which Mrs. Tilton had come to regard him, and that he did nothing consciously to encourage them; but it is evident that relations of such delicacy as those which Mr. Beecher has apparently endeavoured to maintain with his flock are extremely liable to misconstruction. There may be a charm in the freedom from prim clerical etiquette which prevails at Brooklyn, but it has its disadvantages, especially in a community where spiritual emotion is cultivated for its own sake at the expense of principle. It appears that Mrs. Hooker, Mr. Beecher's sister, who has adopted the doctrines of the Free Lovers, is disposed to believe the charges against him and accordingly to welcome him as the leader of a new woman's movement. She has proposed that he should ascend the Plymouth pulpit and read a confession which she has drawn up for the purpose, and then she will plead on his behalf. The invitation has not, however, been accepted. Altogether the circumstances out of which this scandal has arisen, and the manner in which it has been treated by the various persons concerned, are extremely bewildering. We seem to be in a world from which plain common sense is banished, and where the ordinary notions of propriety and decency are reversed.

THE USES OF CAVALRY.

(Army and Navy Gazette.)

It is to be supposed that the paragraph in the Pall Mall Gazette, copied into the Times, which states ... of German officers of high rank that cavalry can never again play a great rôle in war, whilst other officers of the same Armies entertain a different opinion, is ... [illegible] ... There never was a more signal illustration of the value of Cavalry, as an arm ..., than its work during the war of 1870-71. But the question does not admit of doubt if we come to consider, not the combatant uses of Cavalry in a great battle, but its place in the operations of a great campaign. The best test of the real value of Cavalry would be found in the operations of two armies of equal strength in Infantry and guns; but of which one had no Cavalry at all and the other the full proportional strength. Work that out in a war game of a grand campaign, and see the result. There is, indeed, much diversity of opinion respecting the best mode of using cavalry, and the proper functions of the arm, but except in the United States there is no officer of any experience in regular warfare who advocates the transformation of horsemen into mounted Infantry, and ... does not admit that Cavalry may be of inestimable service, even though it can no longer decide the fortunes of a day by a thundering charge, and never will repeat the feats of Kellerman and Ney. The Cavalry manœuvres, ... which now ... will be introduced, now going on in Germany and Austria, are attended with the utmost anxiety and interest by the military authorities in these countries, and the subject of Cavalry formations and organization is very eagerly discussed in France. The French Cavalry had, up to 1870-71, a very high reputation. At the beginning of that war it was in the best state of any arm of the Service; but the general chaos which ruled over the councils of the military chiefs soon disintegrated it. The Divisions of Cavalry were broken up; so were the Brigades. In some Corps d'Armée there was Divisional Cavalry, in others there was none. Some Divisions of the Reserve were specially attached to Corps d'Armée, others were scattered all over the country, and never could unite. To give an idea of the way in which the French Cavalry was knocked about, let us take the case of Bonnemain's Cuirassier Division, of four regiments, which arrived at Saverne at 11 a.m. on August 4; marched at 9 p.m., resting for three hours at Hagenau, which it left at 8 a.m. on August 5, for Reichshoffen, where it arrived at 11 a.m., and remained in the saddle till 12 30. At 5.30 a.m. on the 6th, after constant alerts, the Division was set in motion to sustain the Infantry and guns in position, and by its charges of half regiments at a time eventually saved the Army from complete destruction, retreating when the day was lost to Saverne, which the remnants reached at 1.30 a.m. on August 7. Nor man nor horse had had food or rest since the evening of August 5, and on the 7th, at 5 a.m., they had to continue their retreat precipitately on Sarrebourg, and making double marches reached Lunneville on the 9th without losing a straggler. This spoke well for the training of man and horse. A few charges at Reichshoffen, and at Mouzon and Sedan, represent the whole of the active service to ... [illegible] ... distances, which ended in a return to camp with the report "Nothing new," were often followed by a sudden attack, the results of which were all the more serious, because the men fancied they were secure—which is scarcely a service. On the Loire the work of reconnoitring was a little better executed. But one general result of the war led the French War Office to establish a new order of things. Henceforth there will be independent Division of Cavalry and Divisional Cavalry in the proportion of a Brigade to a Corps d'Armée. Critics object to Divisional Cavalry from its being liable to be placed under the orders of an Infantry Divisional-General, who may be ignorant of the proper functions of Cavalry; though they admit he ought to have a detachment at his disposal. But the Divisional Cavalry under a Brigadier ought to be able to lend potent help to the Divisions. As to the Cavalry Brigade under the command of a Brigadier General of horse and attached to a Corps, if it be not too much reduced by detachments, it ought to cover the Corps at a great distance, push ahead boldly, and make offensive reconnaissances in an advance, whilst it ought to cover a retreat or lead a pursuit in case of need. The weight of argument seems to be in favour of having homogeneous regiments in the divisions of Cavalry destined to act independently. The 3rd Bureau of the French Staff is now occupied with an "instruction" in the service of Cavalry in the field. Apropos of this subject we may mention that his Imperial Highness the Grand Duke Nicholas, Inspector General of Cavalry, having issued a notice that a prize of £300 would be given to the best essay on the history and uses of Cavalry, with smaller prizes of £480 and £320, there is, as we understand, a great number of officers in Russia busily engaged in the competition, which is to terminate on January 1, 1875. The programme, which is signed by Aide-de Camp General Count Heyden, Chief of the General Staff, and countersigned by Lieutenant-General Obroutcheff, of the Committee of Military Instruction, is of the most comprehensive character, and any work which fulfils the conditions cannot fail to be most valuable and interesting. For instance, take the introduction—"Qualities of Cavalry—its importance as an auxiliary arm in the composition of Armies—its rôle before, during, and after a battle—its importance as an independent arm in the theatre of war—its sub-divisions—its moral and material preparation—its organisation—Qualities of a Cavalry Commander." The history of Cavalry is to be traced through five periods: the first Greek and Roman, ending with the armies of Attila and the battle of Chalons; the second, from the fall of the Roman Empire to the adoption of fire arms; the third, from the use of horse armed with fire arms, intermixed with musketeers (battle of Pavia, 1526), to the time of Frederick the Great; the fourth, reforms of Frederick II. and use of Cavalry in the great battles up to 1854; the fifth, Cavalry since the introduction of arms of precision up to the present time. Among the illustrations of the period are mentioned the secondary importance of Cavalry in the wars of 1854 and 1859; the uses of Cavalry in the war of Secession of the United States, in the war of 1866, the Russian Cavalry at Bach Kadyk Lara and Korouk Dara, the English Cavalry at Balaklava, the Austrian Cavalry at Gitschin, Koniggratz, Custozza, the French Cavalry at Worth and Sedan, the Prussian at Tobitschau and Mars la Tour, and the uses of Cavalry in the American raids of the war of 1861-65.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.
Incorporated by Royal Charter.
PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.
BOMBAY. CALCUTTA. AKYAB. RANGOON. | SINGAPORE. BATAVIA. HONGKONG. MANILLA. | SHANGHAI. HANKOW.
THE BANK'S AGENCY IN BOMBAY
GRANTS DRAFTS on its HEAD OFFICE and LONDON BANKERS, as well as on the other Agencies and Branches;
NEGOTIATES, and RECEIVES for COLLECTION, BILLS of EXCHANGE; EFFECTS REMITTANCES by the Bank's own Drafts, without charge for Commission; and CONDUCTS all kinds of General Banking Business.
INTEREST.
On Current Deposit Accounts interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum, on the minimum Monthly Balances, up to Rs One Lac, but no interest will be allowed on balances of less than Rs 1,000.
DEPOSITS OF MONEY
Are received at Call or those which may be ... Application, and for Fixed Periods as follows:—
6 months' notice .... 4 per cent. per annum.
12 Do. .... 5 " "
All Letters should be addressed, and Remittances made payable, to The Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China.
JAMES SIMPSON, Agent in Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Limited)
Current Deposit Accounts.
Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Account at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.
Fixed Deposits.
The Bank receives Money on Fixed Deposits and allows Interest thereon as follows:—
On Deposits, subject to 6 months' notice of withdrawal, 4 per cent.
Do do 12 do do 5 "
Exchange.
The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London Calcutta, Madras, and Hongkong. It also grants drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.
By order of the Directors,
WM. A. BAKER, Manager.
Bombay, 17th October 1873.

THE AGRA BANK (Limited).
Capital £1,000,000.
BOMBAY BRANCH.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS granted at the exchange of the day on London, Scotland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negotiable in the principal Places in Europe.
GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold and the safe custody of the same undertaken.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.
All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.
Bombay, February, 1874.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
HEAD OFFICE
PARIS.
SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND 500,000
LONDON BANKERS:
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.
CURRENT DEPOSITS.
INTEREST is allowed at two per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance up to Rupees One Lac.
Terms for other Deposits may be obtained on application to the Bank.
14, Rampart Row, W.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.
BOMBAY BRANCH.
LONDON BANKERS.
Bank of England. | London Joint Stock Bank.
MONEY REMITTED
At current rates of Exchange by the Bank's Drafts on its Branches and Agencies in the East, and On LONDON | On [illegible]
And also on the principal Towns in the Australian Colonies. If desired, the Bank will send the funds direct to the party whose address is given.
INTEREST.
On Current Deposit Accounts [illegible]
ON FIXED DEPOSITS.
Subject to 12 Months' notice of withdrawal at the rate of 5 per cent per annum.
Subject to 6 Months' notice of withdrawal at the rate of 4 per cent per annum.
All Letters should be addressed, and Remittances made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE,
AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" PRESS.
BOOK-BINDERS' SAW-BENCH.—This Machine is for sawing the backs of Books; and it is arranged for foot or steam power. Price Rs. 175, including seven Circular Saws and various-sized Washers for changing every quarter of an inch.

FOR SALE, at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, under the authority of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce.
THE AMENDED FORM OF BILL OF LADING for steamers from BOMBAY to LIVERPOOL via the SUEZ CANAL, as sanctioned by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, at their Meeting on the 28th August 1872. Price per 100 Copies, Rs. 4; 50 Copies, Rs. 2-8; 25 Copies, Rs. 1-4; and for single Copy, One Anna.

FOR SALE.
INDIA TO ENGLAND BY THE LEVANT AND THE DANUBE.
Reprinted from the Bombay Gazette.
Price—ONE RUPEE.
May be had at the Bombay Gazette Office, and from Messrs Thacker, Vining & Co.

FOR SALE,
AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.
LITHOGRAPHIC STONES.
RED AND GREEN PRINTING INK,
PRINTER'S VARNISH.
ALSO
SECOND-HAND STEAMER BLOCKS AND SHIP BLOCKS.
Apply at the Manager, Bombay Gazette Office, Fort, Bombay.

PATENT WROUGHT NAILS.
J. ... & Co. ... well-known ... Wrought Nails, commonly known as "EWBANK'S NAILS," desire to make it known that they have adopted a "Star" or "Cross" as their Trade Mark, and that all Nails now made and sent out by them, except clasp, bear this mark upon their heads, and that within every Package sent from their Works is also placed a card bearing their name and address.
Any Nails, therefore, which are not distinguished as above must not be confounded with
"EWBANK'S NAILS,"
the quality of which is so well appreciated as being far superior to that of any other make.
Dos Works:—NEWPORT, MONMOUTHSHIRE, ENGLAND.

CROSSE AND BLACKWELL'S
CELEBRATED OILMEN'S STORES
ALL OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.
Pickles, Sauces, Syrups.
Jams in tins and jars.
Orange Marmalade.
Tart Fruits, Dessert Fruits.
Pongous, Lisbon Apricots and Peaches.
Mustard, Vinegar.
Fruits in Brandy and Noyeau.
Potted Meats and Fish.
Fresh Salmon, Oysters and Herrings.
Kippered Salmon and Herrings.
Herrings à la Sardine.
Pickled salmon.
Yarmouth Bloaters.
Blackwall Whitebait.
Fresh and Findon Haddocks.
Pure Salad Oil.
Soups in Pint and Quart Tins.
Preserved Meats in tins.
Peas, Carrots, Beans, and other Vegetables.
Preserved Hams and Cheese.
Preserved Bacon.
Oxford and Cambridge Sausages.
Bologna Sausages.
Yorkshire Game Pates.
Yorkshire Pork Pates.
Tongues, Game, Poultry
Plum Puddings.
Lea and Perrins' Worcestershire Sauce.
FRESH SUPPLIES OF THE ABOVE AND NUMEROUS OTHER TABLE DELICACIES MAY ALWAYS BE HAD FROM TREACHER & CO. BOMBAY AND POONAH, AND FROM EVERY STOREKEEPER.
CAUTION.
To prevent the fraud of refilling the Bottles or Jars with native productions, they should INVARIABLY BE DESTROYED when empty.
Goods should always be examined upon delivery, to detect any attempt at substitution of articles of inferior brands.
EVERY CORK IS BRANDED WITH CROSSE AND BLACKWELL'S NAME.
CROSSE AND BLACKWELL,
PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN,
SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.
At the Paris Exhibition of 1867, THREE PRIZE MEDALS were awarded to CROSSE and BLACKWELL for the marked superiority of their productions. Also a special Medal for Progress at the Vienna Exhibition.

INSURANCE.
LIFE ASSURANCE [illegible]
[illegible]
POLICIES [illegible]
ANNUAL [illegible]
Amount [illegible]
[illegible] BUSINESS [illegible]
Policies issued [illegible]
Amount Assured ... Rs. 37,8[illegible],000
Annual Premium In-come .... [illegible]300
This [illegible] the position [illegible] pended [illegible] magnificent [illegible] lay, [illegible] within the space of about [illegible] an annual premium income of upwards of £40,000 and in a very short time, even at the present rate of progress, the Company may warrantably expect to take a position which will place it financially at the head of every Life Assurance Society known, as it already is for its perfect security to Policy-holders, for its equity and its liberality.

EXPLANATION OF THE POSITIVE SYSTEM OF LIFE ASSURANCE.
The Positive Government Security Life Assurance Company, Limited, consisting of over Two Thousand Five Hundred Shareholders, who have paid up more than [illegible] of Capital, [illegible] Pounds at [illegible] on Shares, was founded for the purpose of introducing a new system of Life Assurance and Investment, which confers several important advantages upon the Assured never before presented to the public.
The Positive System gives to Life Assurance a new and valuable character, by providing the highest order of security in the world for the Assured, and sweeps away all the harassing conditions and technicalities which surround ordinary Life Assurance,—it puts an end to policy forfeiture, and provides the Assured with a negotiable property for ever, "Positive" paid, and does not disturb the scientific principles on which Life Assurance has so long and safely rested.
1st.—All Policies are absolutely indisputable, and no restriction on foreign residence or travel is imposed.
2nd.—To meet all claims under Policies, specific Trust Funds are created, by the accumulation in trust, in the name of the Official Trustee, of all net premiums paid on each Assurance; besides which, [illegible] per cent. of the paid-up capital of the Company is similarly invested in Consols in the names of the Central Trustees. The Trust deeds are open to inspection by intending Assurers at any Office of the Company.
3rd.—Investment can be made in Government Securities, of such accumulated funds, which can be used for no purpose except payment of [illegible].
4th.—Premiums are at Whole World rates, and are payable for a limited term only, instead of constituting a burthen throughout life.
5th.—[illegible] paid-up Policies in the form of Promissory Notes payable to bearer, or, if preferred, to the executor or administrator of the Assured, are issued for a proportionate part of the amount insured upon each payment of premium [illegible] ... the Positive Promissory Notes will be a thirtieth part of the amount insured.
6th.—[illegible] cannot lapse, [illegible] further premiums [illegible]; these virtually paid-up Policies.
[illegible]—[illegible] surrender value of [illegible] per cent. of premium paid is fixed at [illegible] ... option to the Insured of borrowing such [illegible] from the Company on easy terms, at any time.

WHOLE WORLD RATES FOR AN ASSURANCE OF Rs. 1,000 PAYABLE BY 5, 10, 15, 20, 25 OR 30 YEARLY PREMIUMS.

Age next Birthday	5 Premiums	10 Premiums	15 Premiums	Age next Birthday
20	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	20
25	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	25
30	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	30
35	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	35
40	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	40
45	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	45
50	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	50
55	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	55
60	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	60

Age next Birthday	20 Premiums	25 Premiums	30 Premiums	Age next Birthday
20	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	20
25	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	25
30	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	30
35	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	35
40	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	40
45	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	45
50	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	50
55	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	55
60	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	60

Payments may be made [illegible] ... see Prospectus [illegible].
The Medical [illegible] ... daily between 9.30 and 11 A.M., [illegible] in the Fort, by appointment, [illegible].
BOMBAY OFFICE
TREACHER'S BUILDING.
Prospectuses, Tables of Rates, and all necessary information may be obtained on application to
GADDUM & CO.,
Agents for Bombay.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1710.
INSURANCES [illegible] Godowns, Warehouses, Shops, Dwelling-houses, [illegible] ... Bombay and the Mofussil, [illegible].
[illegible] of the local Agents, and prompt settlement [illegible].
FERR, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.
FUNDS INVESTED EXCEED £[illegible] STERLING.
The "Royal" has never amalgamated with any other Company and the liability of its Shareholders is unlimited.
FIRE BRANCH.
Fire Premiums for 18[illegible] .... £ [illegible]
[illegible]
POLICIES covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in BOMBAY [illegible] ... Company through [illegible] ... Household Furniture, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, [illegible].
LIFE BRANCH.
Total Accumulated Funds [illegible].
The Undersigned [illegible] ... are prepared to receive proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from [illegible] ... and will be happy to afford every information regarding [illegible] ... Profits, &c., [illegible].
ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR CIVILIANS TO ASSURE Rs. 1,000.

Age next Birthday	With Profits	Without Profits	One year	Seven years
20	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
25	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
30	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
35	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

The [illegible] ... from the date at which the assured [illegible] for Europe.
CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Bombay, [illegible] Dec. 1873.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY
FOR BOTH FIRE AND LIFE.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL—£2,000,000.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—£1,[illegible].
[illegible]
[illegible] Bart.
[illegible]
In point of security [illegible] ... Rates of Premium will be found [illegible] ... first-class Offices, [illegible] ... accept risks [illegible].
Settlements made with the utmost despatch.
LIFE DEPARTMENT.
[illegible]
New Business [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

Printed and Published by the Proprietor, JAMES MACLEAN, at the Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay. AGENTS—Paris: [illegible] ... Rivoli; [illegible] ... Messrs. TREACHER & CO. [illegible].